Dosage form that is secured against misuse

Publication number Publication date:	:: EP1859789 (A1) 2007-11-28	Cited documents
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Classification:		US2003068392 (A1)
- international:	A61K9/20; A61K9/16; A61K31/4725; A61K31/485; A61K31/515; A61K31/5513; A61K9/20; A61K9/16; A61K31/472; A61K31/485; A61K31/513; A61K31/551	
- European:	A61K9/20H6D; A61K31/485; A61K31/515; A61K31/5513	
Application number	: EP20060024704 20040805	
Priority number(s)	EP20040763834 20040805: DE20031036400 20030806	

Abstract of EP 1859789 (A1)

Abuse-product, thermolormed dosage form (C1) comprises an active ingredient with abuse potential (A) optionally together with physiologically acceptable auxiliary substances (B), synthetic or natural polymer (Pi) and optionally at least or war (D), (P1) Exhibits a treaking strength of at least 500 N. An independent claim is included for; preparation of (C1) withol comprises mixing components (A), (B), (P1) and is collect polymer or components (A), (B), (P1) and is collect polymer or components (A), (B), (P1) and is collect polymer or components (A), (B), (P1) and is collect polymer or controlled the controlled of the collect polymer of the collect polymer of the collect polymer of the collect polymer or collect polymer

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(11) EP 1 859 789 A1

(12) EUROPÄISCHE PATENTANMELDUNG

(43) Veröffentlichungstag:

28.11.2007 Patentblatt 2007/48

Benannte Erstreckungsstaaten: HR LT LV

(30) Priorität: 06.08.2003 DE 10336400

(21) Anmeldenummer: 06024704.6(22) Anmeldetag: 05.08.2004

(84) Benannte Vertragsstaaten:

(51) Int Cl.:

A61K 9/20 (2006.01) A61K 31/485 (2006.01) A61K 31/515 (2008.01) A61K 31/5513 (2008.01)

A61K 31/4725 (2006.01) A61K 9/16 (2006.01)

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AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR

HU IE IT LI LU MC NL PL PT RO SE SI SK TR

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nach Art. 76 EPÜ: 04763834.1 / 1 658 055

Bemerkungen:

Diese Anmeldung ist am 29 - 11 - 2006 als Teilanmeldung zu der unter INID-Kode 62 erwähnten Anmeldung eingereicht worden.

(54) Gegen Missbrauch gesicherte Darreichungsform

(57) Die vorliegende Erfindung betrifft eine gegen Missbrauch gesicherte, ohne Extrusion thermogeformte Darreichungsform enthaltend neben einem oder mehreren Wirkstoffen mit Mißbrauchspotential sowie ggf, physiologisch verträglichen Hilfstoffen mindestens ein synthetisches oder natürliches Polymer mit einer Bruchfestigkeit von mindestens 500 N und deren Verfahren zur Herstellung.

Beschreibung

[0001] Die vorliegende Erfindung betrift eine gegen Missbrauch gesicherte, ohne Extrusion thermogeformte Darreichungsform enthaltend neben einem oder mehreren Wirkstoffen mit Missbrauchspotential (A) sowie ggf. physiologisch verträglichen Hilfsstoffen (B) mindestens ein synthetisches oder nettbriches Polymer (C) und ggf. mindestens ein Wachs (D), wobel die Komponente (C) sowie die gegebenenfalls vorhandene Komponente (D) jeweils eine Bruchfestigkeit von mindestens 50N aufweist, sowie ein Verfahren zur Herstellung der erfindungsgemäßen Darreichungsform.

[0002] Eine Vielzahl von pharmazeutischen Wirkstoffen weist neben einer ausgezeichneten Wirksamkeit auf ihrem berteffenden Anwendungsgebiet auch ein Mißbrauchspotential auf, dh. sie können von einem Mißbraucher eingesetzt werden, um Wirkungen herbeizuführen, die nicht ihrem Bestimmungszweck entsprechen. So werden beispielsweise Opiate, die eine exzellente Wirksamkeit bei der Bekämpfung von starken bis sehr starken Schmerzen zeigen, von Mißbrauchen häuft zur Einleiten ausschaftlen: eunbonisierender Zustände verwendet.

[0003] Um Missbrauch zu ermöglichen, werden die entsprechenden Darreichungsformen wie Tabletten oder Kapsein vom Missbraucher zerkleirent z. B. gemörsert, der Wirkstoff aus dem so erhaltenen Putver mit Hilfe einer vorzugsweise wäserigen Flüssigkeit extrainiert und die resultierende Löuung, gg. nach Filtration durch Watte oder Zellstoff, parenteral, insbesondere Intraventös, apptiziert. Bei dieser Art der Verabreichung kommt se zu einem gegenüber der oralen, nissbräuchlichen Applikation noch zusätzlich beschleunigten Anflitten des Wirkstoffes mit dem vom Mißbraucher ge-wünsschlen Erigebnis, familich dem Kirks. Dieser Kick wird auch erreicht, wenn die geputverte Darreichungsform nassälgelziert, et. P. geschnupft wird. Da ertardreite, orale Darreichungsformen, de Wirkstoffe mit Mißbrauchespotental erhalten, üblicherweise selbst bei einer oralen Einnahme von missbräuchlich hoher Mengen nicht zu dem vom Mißbraucher gewünschler Micks (filhen, werden auch diese zum Missbrauch zerkeinert und erzeinist.

[0004] Zur Verhinderung des Missbrauchs wurde in dem US-A - 4,070,484 vorgeschlagen, der Darreichungsform ein quelibares Mittel zuzusatzen. Dieses quillt bei der Zugabe von Wasser zur Extraktion des Wirkstoffes auf und bewirkt, dass das vom Gel separierte Filtet nur eine geringe Menge en Wirkstoff enhält.

[0005] Ein emtsprechender Ansatz zur Verhinderung des parenteralen Mißbrauchs liegt auch der in der WO 95/20947 offenbarten Mehrschichttabiette zugrunde, die dem Wirkstoff mit Mißbrauchspotential und mindestens einen Geibildner ieweils in unterschiedlichen Schloiten getrennt aufweist.

[0006] Ein weiterer Ansatz zur Verhinderung des parenteralen Mißbrauchs wird in der WO 03/015531 A2 offenbart.
Dort wird eine Darrechungsform enthaltend ein analgeltsiches Opioid und einen Farbstoff als awersives Mittle beschrieben. Die Farbe, die durch unzulässige Manipulation der Darreichungsform freigesetzt wird, soll den Mißbraucher davon
abhalten, diese manipullerte Darreichungsform zu verwenden.

[0007] Eine weitere bekannte Möglichkeit zur Erschwerung des Missbrauchs besteht darin, der Darreichungsform Antagonisten der Wirkstoffe, wie z. B. Naloxon oder Naltexon im Fall von Opioiden, oder Verbindungen, die zu physiologischen Abwehrreaktionen führen, wie z. B. Raolik (pecacuama – Brechwurz, der Darreichungsform zuzusetzen.

[0008] Da aber nach wie vor in den meisten Fällen für den Missbrauch, eine Pulverlsierung der Darreichungsformen mit einem zum Missbrauch gegeignete Wirkstoff notwendig ist, war es Aufgebe der vorliegenden Erfindung, die dem Missbrauch vorrangehende Pulverlsierung der Darreichungsform mit den einem potentiellen Missbraucher übsicherweise zur Verfügung stehenden Mitzieh zu erschweren bzw. zu verhindern und somit eine feste Darreichungsform für Wirkstoffe mit Missbrauchspotential zur Verfügung zu stellen, die bei bestimmungsgemäßer Applikation die gewähnsicht berappeutsiche Wirkung gewährleistet, aus der aber die Wirkstoffe nicht durch einfaches Pulverisieren in eine zum Missbrauch geeignets Form übergeführt werden können.

[0009] Diese Aufgabe wurde durch die Bereitstellung der erfindungsgemäßen, gegen Missbrauch gesicherten, ohne Extrusion thermogeformten Darreichungsform, die neben einem oder mehreren Wirkstoffen mit Mißbrauchspotential (A) mindastens ein synthiotisches oder natüriches Polymer (C) und ggf. mindastens ein Wachs (D) enthält, wobel die Komponente (C) und die gegebenenfalls vorhandene Komponente (D) jeweils eine Bruchfestigkeit von mindestens 500 N aufweist, gelöst.

[0010] Dürch den Einsatz von Polymeren mit der angegebenen Mindestbruchfestigkeit (gemessen, wie in der Anmeldung angegeben), vorzugsweise in solchen Mengen, dass auch die Darreichungsformeine solche Mindestbruchfestigkeit von mindestens 500 N aufweist, geligt es, ein Pulverisieren der Darreichungsform mit üblichen Mitteln zu verhindem und damit den anschließenden Missbrauch erheiblich zu erschweren bzw. zu unterbinden.

[0011] Ohne ausreichende Zerdielnerung ist nämlich eine parenteral, insbesondere intraversikse, gefahrlose Applikation nicht möglich oder die Extraktion des Wirkstoffes daraus dauert für den Missbrauchru zu lange bzw. ein Kick bei missbräuchlicher, oraien Einnahme erfolgt nicht, da keine spontane Freisetzung passiert.

[0012] Unter einer Zerkleinerung wird erfindungsgemäß die Pulversierung der Darreichungstorm mit üblichen Mitteln, die einem Missbraucher üblicherweise zur Verfügung stehen, wie z. B. ein Mörser und Pistill, ein Hammer, ein Schlegel oder andere gebräuchliche Mittel zum Pulverksieren unter Krafteinwirkung verstanden.

[0013] Die erfindungsgemäße Darreichungsform ist daher zur Verhinderung des parenteralen, nasalen und/oder oralen Missbrauchs von Wirkstoffen, vorzugsweise von pharmazeutischen Wirkstoffen, mit Mißbrauchspotentlal geeignet.

[0014] Pharmazeutische Wrikstoffe mit Mißbrauchspotential sind dem Fachmann ebenso wie deren einzusetzente Mengen und Verfahren zu deren Herstellung bekannt und können als solche, in Form inhrer dementsprechenden Derivate, insbesondere Ester oder Eherr, oder jeweils in Form entsprechender physiologisch verdräglicher Verbindungen, insbesondere in Form Ihrer entsprechenden Salze oder Solvate, als Bacemate doet Sztereoisomere in der erfindungsgemäßen Darreichungsform vorliegen. Die erfindungsgemäßen Darreichungsform eignet sich auch für die Verabreichung von mehreren pharmazeutischen Wirkstoffen in einer Darreichungsform. Vorzugsweise erhält die Darreichungsform nur einen bestimnten Wirkstoff.

[0015] Die erfindungsgemäße Darreichungsform eignet sich insbesondere zur Verhinderung des Missbrauchs wenigstens eines pharmazeutischen Wirkstoffs, der ausgewählt ist aus der Gruppe umfassend Opioide, Tranquillantien, vorzusweise Bergodierache, Erhöftrate, Stimulantien und weitere Belähinhungenität

zugsweise Benzodiazepine, Barbiturate, Stimulantien und weitere Betäubungsmittel. [0016] Ganz besonders eignet sich die erfindungsgemäße Darreichungsform zur Verhinderung des Mißbrauchs eines Opioids, Tranquillanz oder eines anderen Betäubungsmittels, das ausgewählt ist aus der Gruppe umfassend N-{1-[2-(4-Ethyl-5-oxo-2-tetrazolin-1-yl)ethyl]-4-methoxymethyl-4-piperidyl)propionanilid (Alfentanil), 5,5-Diallylbarbitursäure (Allobarbital), Allylprodin, Alphaprodin, 8-Chlor-1-methyl-6-phenyl-4H-[1,2,4]triazolo[4,3-a][1,4]-benzodiazepin (Alprazo-Iam), 2-Diethylaminopropiophenon (Amfepramon), (±)-α-Methylphenethylamin (Amfetamin), 2-(α-Methylphenethylamin no)-2-phenylacetonitrii (Amfetaminii), 5-Ethyl-5-isopentylbarbitursäure (Amobarbitai), Anileridin, Apocodein, 5,5-Diethylbarbitursäure (Barbital), Benzylmorphin, Bezitramid, 7-Brom-5-(2-pyridyl)-1H-1,4-benzodiazepin-2(3H)-on (Bromazepam), 2-Brom-4-(2-chlorohenyl)-9-methyl-6H-thienol3,2-ff[1,2,4]triazolo[4,3-a][1,4]diazepin (Brotizolam), 17-Cyclopropylmethyl-4,5α-epopxy-7α[(S)-1-hydroxy-1,2,2-trimethyl-propyl]-6-methoxy-6,14-endo-ethanomorphinan-3-ol prenorphin), 5-Butyl-5-ethylbarbitursäure (Butobarbital), Butorphanol, (7-Chlor-1,3-dihydro-1-methyl-2-oxo-5-phenyl-2H-1,4-benzodiazepin-3-yl)-dimethyl-carbamat (Camazepam), (1S,2S)-2-Amino-1-phenyl-1-propanol (Cathin / D-Norpseudoephedrin), 7-Chlor-N-methyl-5-phenyl-3H-1,4-benzodiazepin-2-ylamin-4-oxid (Chlordiazepoxid), 7-Clor-1-methyl-5-phenyl-1H-1,5-benzodlazepin-2,4(3H,5H)-dion (Clobazam), 5-(2-Chlorphenyl)-7-nitro-1H-1,4-benzodlazepin-2 (3H)-on (Clonazepam), Clonitazen, 7-Chlor-2,3-dihydro-2-oxo-5-phenyl-1H-1,4-benzodiazepin-3-carbonsäure (Clorazepat). 5-(2-Chlorohenyl)-7-ethyl-1-methyl-1H-thieno[2,3-e][1,4]diazepin-2(3H)-on (Clotiazepam). 10-Chlor-11b-(2chlorphenyl)-2.3.7.11b-tetrahydrooxazolof3.2-dl[1.4]benzodiazepin-6(5H)-on (Cloxazolam), (-)-Methyl-f3B-benzoyloxy-2β(1αH,5αH)-tropancarboxylat] (Cocain), 4,5α-Epoxy-3-methoxy-17-methyl-7-morphinen-6α-ol (Codein), 5-(1-Cyclohexenyl)-5-ethylbarbitursäure (Cyclobarbital), Cyclorphan, Cycrenorphin, 7-Chlor-5-(2-chlorphenyl)-1H-1,4-benzodiazepin-2(3/H)-on (Delorazepam), Desomorphin, Dextromoramid, (+)-(1-Benzyl-3-dimethylamino-2-methyl-1-phenylpropyl)propionat (Dextropropoxyphen), Dezocin, Diampromid, Diamorphon, 7-Chlor-1-methyl-5-phenyl-1H-1,4-benzodiatepin-2(3H)-on (Diazepam), 4,5α-Epoxy-3-methoxy-17-methyl-6α-morphinanol (Dihydrocodein), 4,5α-Epoxy-17-methyl-3.6a-morphinandiol (Dihydromorphin), Dimenoxadol, Dimephetamol, Dimethylthiambuten, Dioxaphetylbutyrat, Dipipanon. (6a.H.10a.H)-6.6.9-Trimethyl-3-pentyl-6a.7.8.10a-tetrahydro-6H-benzo[c]chromen-1-ol (Dronabinol). Eptazocin. 8-Chlor-6-phenyl-4H-[1,2,4]tnazolo[4,3-a][1,4]benzodlazepin (Estazolam), Ethoheptazin, Ethylmethylthiambuten, Ethyl-[7-chlor-5-(2-fluorphenyl)-2,3-dihydro-2-oxo-1H-1,4 benzodlazepin-3-carboxylat] (Ethylloflazepat), 4,5α-Epoxy-3ethoxy-17-methyl-7-morphinen-6α-ol (Ethylmorphin), Etonitazen, 4,5α-Epoxy-7α-(1-hydroxy-1-methylbutyl)-6-methoxy-17-methyl-6,14-endo-etheno-morphinan-3-ol (Etorphin), N-Ethyl-3-phenyl-8,9,10-trinorbornan-2-ylamin (Fencamfamin), 7-[2-(α-Methylphenethylamino)ethyl]-theophyllin) (Fenetyllin), 3-(α-Methylphenethylamino)propionitril (Fenproporex), N-(1-Phenethyl-4-piperidyl)propionanilid (Fentanyl), 7-Chlor-5-(2-fluorphenyl)-1-methyl-1H-1,4-benzodiazepin-2(3H)-on (Fludiazepam), 5-(2-Fluorphenyl)-1-methyl-7-nitro-1H-1,4-benzodiazepin-2(3H)-on (Flunitrazepam), 7-Chlor-1-(2-diethylaminoethyl)-5-(2-fluorphenyl)-1H-1,4-benzodiazepin-2(3H)-on (Flurazepam), 7-Chlor-5-phenyl-1-(2,2,2-trifluorethyl)-1H-1,4-benzodiazepin-2(3H)-on (Halazepam), 10-Brom-11b-(2-fluorphenyl)-2,3,7,11b-tetrahydro [1,3]oxazolo[3,2-d][1,4]benzodiazepin-6(5H)-on (Haloxazolam), Heroin, 4,5α-Epoxy-3-methoxy-17-methyl-6-morphinanon (Hydrocodon), 4,5α-Epoxy-3-hydroxy-17-methyl-6-morphinanon (Hydromorphon), Hydroxypethidin, Isomethadon, Hydroxymethylmorphinan, 11-Chlor-8,12b-dihydro-2,8-dimethyl-12b-phenyl-4H-[1,3]oxazino[3,2-d][1,4]benzodiazepin-4,7(6H)-dion (Ketazolam), 1-[4-(3-Hydroxyphenyl)-1-methyl-4-piperidyl]-1-propanon (Ketobemidon), (3S,6S)-6-Dimethylamino-4,4-diphenylheptan-3-ylacetat (Levacetylmethadol (LAAM)), (-)-6-Dimethylamino-4,4-diphenyl-3-heptanon (Levormethadon), (-)-17-Methyl-3-morphinanol (Levorphanol), Levophenacylmorphan, Lofentanii, 6-(2-Chlorphenyl)-2-(4-methyl-1-piperazinylmethylen)-8-nitro-2H-imidazo[1,2-a][1,4] benzodiazepin-1(4H)-on (Loprazolam), 7-Chlor-5-(2chlorphenyl)-3-hydroxy-1H-1,4-benzodiazepin-2(3H)-on (Lorazepam), 7-Chlor-5-(2-chlorphenyl)-3-hydroxy-1-methyl-1H-1,4-benzodiazepin-2(3H)-on (Lormetazepam), 5-(4-Chlorphenyl)-2,5-dihydro-3H-imidazo[2,1-a]isoindol-5-ol (Mazindol), 7-Chlor-2,3-dihydro-1-methyl-5-phenyl-1H-1,4-benzodiazepin (Medazepam), N-(3-Chlorpropyl)-a-methylphenethylamin (Mefenorex), Meperidin, 2-Methyl-2-propyltrimethylendicarbamat (Meprobamat), Meptazinol, Metazocin, Methylmorphin, N,α-Dimethylphenethylamin (Metamfetamin), (±)-6-Dimethylamino-4,4-diphenyl-3-heptanon (Methadon), 2-Methyl-3-o-tolyl-4(3H)-chinazolinon (Methaqualon), Methyl-[2-phenyl-2-(2-piperidyl)acetat] (Methylphenidat), 5-Ethyl-1-methyl-5-phenylbarbitursäure (Methylphenobarbital), 3,3-Diethyl-5-methyl-2,4-piperidindion (Methyprylon), Metopon, 8-Chlor-6-(2-fluorphenyl)-1-methyl-4H-imidazo[1,5-a][1,4]benzodiazepin (Midazolam), 2-(Benzhydrylsulfinyl)acetamid

(Modafinii), 4,5α-Epoxy-17-methyl-7-morphinen-3,6α-diol (Morphin), Myrophin, (±)-trans-3-(1,1-Dimethylheptyl)-

7,8,10,10α-tetrahydro-1-hydroxy-6,6-dimethyl-6H-dibenzo [b, d]pyran-9(6αH)-on (Nabilon), Nalbuphen, Nalorphin, Narcein, Nicomorphin, 1-Methyl-7-nitro-5-phenyl-1H-1,4-benzodiazepin-2(3H)-on (Nimetazepam), 7-Nitro-5-phenyl-1H-1.4-benzodiazepin-2(3H)-on (Nitrazepam), 7-Chlor-5-phenyl-1H-1.4-benzodiazepin-2(3H)-on (Nordazepam), Norlevorphanol, 6-Dimethylamino-4,4-diphenyl-3-hexanon (Normethadon), Normorphin, Norpipanon, der geronnene Saft der zur Art Papaver somniferum gehörenden Pflanzen (Opium), 7-Chlor-3-hydroxy-5-phenyl-1H-1,4-benzodiazepin-2 (3H)-on (Oxazepam), (cis-trans)-10-Chlor-2,3,7,11b-tetrahydro-2-methyl-11b-phenyloxazolo[3,2-d][1,4] benzodiazepin-6-(5H)-on (Oxazolam), 4,5α-Epoxy-14-hydroxy-3-methoxy-17-methyl-6-morphinanon (Oxycodon), Oxymorphon, Pflanzen und Pflanzenteile der zur Art Papaver somniferum (einschließlich der Unterart setigerum) gehörenden Pflanzen (Papaver somniferum), Papaveretum, 2-Imino-5-phenyl-4-oxazolidinon (Pemolin), 1,2,3,4,5,6-Hexahydro-6,11-dimethyl-3-(3-methyl-2-butenyl)-2,6-methano-3-benzazocin-8-ol (Pentazocin), 5-Ethyl-5-(1-methylbutyl)-barbitursäure (Pentobarbital). Ethyl-(1-methyl-4-phenyl-4-piperidincarboxylat) (Pethidin). Phenadoxon, Phenomorphan, Phenazocin, Phenoperidin, Piminodin, Pholoodein, 3-Methyl-2-phenylmorpholin (Phenmetrazin), 5-Ethyl-5-phenylbarbitursäure (Phenobarbital), α,α-Dimethylphenethylamin (Phentermin), 7-Chlor-5-phenyl-1-(2-propinyl)-1H-1,4-benzodiazepin-2 (3H)-on (Pinazepam), α-(2-Piperidyl)benzhydrylalkohol (Pipradrol), 1'-(3-Cyan-3,3-diphenylpropyl)[1,4'-bipiperidin]-4'carboxamid (Piritramid), 7-Chlor-1-(cyclopropylmethyl)-5-phenyl-1H-1,4-benzodiazepin-2(3H)-on (Prazepam), Profadol, Proheptazin, Promedol, Properidin, Propoxyphen, N-(1-Methyl-2-piperidinoethyl)-N-(2-pyridyl)propionamid, Methyl (3-[4-methoxycarbonyl-4-(N-phenylpropanamido)piperidino]propanoat) (Remifentanii), 5-sec-Butyl-5-ethylbarbitursäure (Secoutabarbital), 5-Allyl-5-(1-methylbutyl)-barbitursäure (Secobarbital), N-{4-Methoxymethyl-1-{2-(2-thienyl)ethyl}-4-piperidy/ipropionanilid (Sufentanil), 7-Chlor-2-hydroxy-methyl-5-phenyl-1H-1.4-benzodjazepin-2(3H)-on (Temazepam), 7-Chlor-5-(1-cyclohexenyl)-1-methyl-1H-1,4-benzodiazepin-2(3H)-on (Tetrazepam), Ethyl-(2-dimethylamino-1phenyl-3-cyclohexen-1-carboxylat) (Tilidin (cis und trans)), Tramadol, 8-Chlor-6-(2-chlorphenyl)-1-methyl-4H-[1,2,4]triazolo[4,3-a][1,4]benzodiazepin (Triazolam), 5-(1-Methylbutyl)-5-vinylbarbitursäure (Vinylbital), (1R,2R)-3-(3-Dimethylamino-1-ethyl-2-methyl-propyl)-phenol, (1R, 2R, 4S)-2-[Dimethylamino)methyl-4-(p-fluorbenzyloxy)-1-(m-methoxyphenyl)cyclohexanol, (1R, 2R)-3-(2-Dimethylaminomethyl-cyclohexyl)-phenol, (1S, 2S)-3(3-Dimethylamino-1-ethyl-2-methyl-propyl)-phenol, (2R, 3R)-1-Dimethylamino-3(3-Methoxy-phenyl)-2-methyl-pentan-3-ol, (1RS, 3RS, 6RS)-6-Dimethylaminomethyl-1-(3-methoxy-phenyl)-cyclohexan-1,3-diol, vorzugsweise als Racemat, 3-(2-Dimethylaminomethyl-1hydroxy-cyclohexyl)-phenyl 2-(4-isobutyl-phenyl)-propionat, 3-(2-Dimethylaminomethyl-1-hydroxy-cyclohexyl)phenyl 2-(6-methoxy-naphthalen-2-yl)-xpropionat, 3-(2-Dimethylaminomethyl-cyclohex-1-enyl)-phenyl 2-(4-isobutyl-phenyl)-propionat, 3-(2-Dimethylaminomethyl-cyclohex-1-enyl)-phenyl 2-(6-methoxy-naphthalen-2-yl)-propionat, (RR-SS)-2-Acetoxy-4-trifluoromethyl-benzoesäure 3-(2-dimethylaminomethyl-1-hydroxy-cyclohexyl)-phenyl ester, (RR-SS)-2-Hydroxy-4-trifluoromethyl-benzoesäure 3-(2-dimethylaminomethyl-1-hydroxy-cyclohexyl)-phenyl ester, (RR-SS)-4-Chloro-2-hydroxy-benzoesäure 3-(2-dimethylaminomethyl-1-hydroxy-cyclohexyl)-phenyl ester, (RR-SS)-2-Hydroxy-4methyl-benzoesäure 3-(2-dimethylaminomethyl-1-hydroxy-cyclohexyl)-phenyl ester, (RR-SS)-2-Hydroxy-4-methoxybenzoesäure 3-(2-dimethylaminomethyl-1-hydroxy-cyclohexyl)-phenyl-ester, (RR-SS)-2-Hydroxy-5-nitro-benzoesäure 3-(2-dimethylaminomethyl-1-hydroxy-cyclohexyl)-phenyl ester, (RR-SS)-2',4'-Difluoro-3-hydroxy-biphenyl-4-carbonsäure 3-(2-dimethylaminomethyl-1-hydroxy-cyclohexyl)-phenyl ester sowie entsprechende stereoisomere Verbindungen, jeweils deren entsprechende Derivate, insbesondere Amide, Ester oder Ether, und jeweils deren physiologisch verträgliche Verbindungen, insbesondere deren Salze und Solvate, besonders bevorzugt Hydrochloride.

[0017] Die erfindungsgem

ße Darreichungsform eignet sich insbesondere zur Verhinderung des Missbrauchs eines opiolen Wirkstoffes ausgew

ßehlt aus der Gruppe umfassend Oxycodon, Hydromorphon, Morphin, Tramadol und deren physiologisch vertr

gliche Derivate oder Verbindungen, vorzugsweise deren Salze und Solvete, vorzugsweise deren Hydrochlorde.

[0018] Weiterhin eignet sich die erfindungsgemäße Darreichungsform insbesondere zur Verhinderung des Missbrauchs eines opioiden Wirksoffes ausgewählt aus der Gruppe umfassen (14, R-R)3-(3-Dimethylamino-1-3-diperiore), 2-methyl-pentan-3-ol, (1RS, 3RS, 6RS)-6-Dimethylaminomethyl-1-(3-methoxy-phenyl)-cyclohexane-1-3-diol, (1R, 2R)-3-(2-Dimethylaminomethyl-1-(3-methoxy-phenyl)-cyclohexane-1-3-diol, (1R, 2R)-3-(2-Dimethylaminomethyl-1-(3-methoxy-phenyl)-cyclohexane-1-3-diol, (1R, 2R)-3-(2-Dimethylaminomethyl-1-(3-methoxy-phenyl)-cyclohexane-1-3-diol, (1R, 2R)-3-(2-Dimethylaminomethyl-1-(3-methoxy-phenyl)-cyclohexane-1-3-diol, (1R, 2R)-3-(2-Dimethylaminomethyl-1-(3-methoxy-phenyl)-cyclohexane-1-3-diol, (1R)-2-methylaminomethyl-1-(3-methoxy-phenyl)-cyclohexane-1-3-diol, (1R)-2-methylaminomethyl-1-(3-methoxy-phenyl)-cyclohexane-1-3-diol, (1R)-2-methyl-pentan-3-diol, (1RS, 3RS, 6RS)-6-Dimethylaminomethyl-1-(3-methoxy-phenyl)-cyclohexane-1-3-diol, (1R, 2R)-3-(2-Dimethylaminomethyl-1-(3-methoxy-phenyl)-cyclohexane-1-3-diol, (1R)-2-methyl-pentan-3-diol, (1RS, 3RS, 6RS)-6-Dimethylaminomethyl-1-(3-methoxy-phenyl)-cyclohexane-1-3-diol, (1R, 2R)-3-(2-Dimethylaminomethyl-1-(3-methoxy-phenyl)-cyclohexane-1-3-diol, (1R, 2R)-3-(2-Dimethylaminomethyl-1-(3-methoxy-phenyl)-cyclohexane-1-3-diol, (1R, 2R)-3-(2-Dimethylaminomethyl-1-(3-methoxy-phenyl)-cyclohexane-1-3-diol, (1R)-2-(3-methoxy-phenyl)-cyclohexane-1-3-diol, (1R)

[0019] Diese Verbindungen bzw. deren Herstellungswerfahren sind in der EP-A-683475 bzw. EP-A-78368 beschribben. Die entsprechenden Besichreibungen werden hiemit alls Referrez eingeführt und gelten als Teil dier Offenbarung
[0020] Zur Erzielung der notwerdigen Bruchfestigkeit der erfindungsgemäßen Derreichungsform werden mindestens ein symhetisches oder natürliches Polymer (C) mit einer Bruchfestigkeit, gemessen nach der in der vorliegenden Anmeldung orfenbarten Methode, von mindestens Sol N eingesetzt. Beworzugt wird hierfür mindestens ein Polymeres
ausgewählt aus der Gruppe umfassend Polyalisylenoxide, vorzugsweise Polymethylenoxid, Polybyropylenoxid; Polysthijen, Polypropiyen, Polybyrisyleniorid, Polyarbona, Polystrylen, Polypropolymenstate und
Mischungen aus mindestens zwei der genannten Polymeren eingesetzt. Bevorzugt sind hochmolekulare, thermopisatische Polyalkylenoxide. Besonders bevorzudt sind hochmolekulare Polyethylenoxide mit einem Molekularreswicht von

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mindestens 0,5 Mio., vorzugsweise mindestens 1 Mio. bis 15 Mio., bestimmt durch rheologische Messungen. Diese Polymeren weisen eine Viskosilät bel 26 'Von 4500 bis 17600 cP, gemessen an einer 5 Gew.% wässrigen Lösung mit Hilfe eines Boodfield Viskosimieter, Model RPT (Spindel Nr. 2 / Rottsionsgeschwinglighet 2 rym), von 400 bis 4000 cP, gemessen an einer 2 Gew.% wässrigen Lösung mit Hilfe des genannten Viskosimeters (Spindel Nr. 1 bzw. 3 / Rotationsgeschwindigkiet 1 pm) auch 150 bis 10000 cP, gemessen an einer 1 Gew.% wässrigen Lösung mit Hilfe des genannten Viskosimeters (Spindel Nr. 2 / Rotationsgeschwindigkiet 2 pm) auf.

[0021] Die Polymeren werden bevorzugt als Pulver eingesetzt. Sie können in Wasser löslich sein.

[0022] Des welteren können zusätzlich zur Erzielung der notwendigen Bruchfestigkeit der erfindungsgernäßen Darerichungsform mindestens ein natürliches oder synthetisches Wachs (D) mit einer Bruchfestigkeit, gemessen nach der
in der vorliegenden Anmeidung offenbarten Methode, von mindestens 500 N eingesetzt werden. Bevorzugt sind die
Wachse mit einem Erweichungspunkt von mindestens 60°C. Besonders bevorzugt sind Camaubawachs und Bienenwachs, Garb besonders bevorzugt ist Camaubawachs. Carmaubawachs ist ein natürliches Wachs, das aus den Bittern
der Carmaubapalme gewonnen wird und einen Erweichungspunkt von wenigstens ≥ 80°C aufweist. Beim zusätzlichen
Einsatz der Wachskomponente wird diese zusammen mit wenigstens einem Polymeren (C) in solchen Mengen eingesetzt, dass die Darreichungsform eine Bruchfestigkeit vorn mindestens 500 N autwest.

[0023] Vorzugswelse wird die Komponente (C) In einer Menge von 35 bis 99,9 Gew.%, besonders bevorzugt von wenigstens 50 Gew.%, bezogen auf das Gesamtgewicht der Darreichunsöhrm, eincesetzt oder.

[0024] Als Hilfsstoffe (B) können die üblichen für die Formulierung von iesten Darreichungsformen bekannten Hilfsstoffe erwendet werden. Vorzugsweise sind dies Weichmachen, wie Polyethylenglykol, Hilfsstoffe, die Wirkstofffeiserstung beseinflüssend, vorzugsweise hydrophöle vorzugsteise hydrophöle Polymere, ganz besonders bevorzugt Hydroxypropyfoeiluliose, und/oder Antiboxidantien. Als Antiboxidantien eignen sich Ascorbinsäture, Butylihydroxyparisol, Butylihydroxypation, Botte der Ascorbinsäture, Monothiogylerein, phosphorige Säture, Vitamin C und dessen Derivate, Natriumbisuffit, besonders bevorzugt Butylihydroxytoluol (BHT) oder Butylihydroxypanisol (BHA) und α-Tocooherol.

[0025] Das Antioxidanz wird vorzugsweise in Mengen von 0,01 bis 10 Gew.%, vorzugsweise 0,03 bis 5 Gew.%, bezogen auf das Gesamtgewicht der Darreichungsform, eingesetzt.

[0028] Die erfindungsgemäßen Darreichungsformen zeichnen sich dadurch aus, dass sie aufgrund ihrer Härte mit Hilfe von üblichen, einem Missbraucher zur Verfügung stehenden Zerkleinerungsmitteln, wie Mörser und Pistill, nicht 2 zu pulwerlisieren sind. Elin oraler, parenteraler, inbesondere intravenöser oder nasaler Missbrauch ist dadurch präktisch ausgeschlossen. Um jedoch jeden möglichen Missbrauch der erfindungsgemäßen Darreichungsformen vorzubeugen, können die erfindungsgemäßen Darreichungsformen in einer bevorzugten Ausführungsform als Hilfsstoffe (B) weitere Missbrauchs-erschwerende bzw. -verhindernde Mittel enthalten.

[0027] So kann die erfindungsgemäße, gegen Missbrauch gesicherte Darreichungsform, die neben einem oder mehforen Wirkstoffen mit Missbrauchspotentiat, mindeatens einem h\u00e4rabildenden Polymer (C) und ggt. mindeatens einen Wachs (D) noch wenigstens eine der nachfolgenden Komponenten (a)-(e) als Hilfisstoffe (B) aufweist:

- (a) wenigstens einen den Nasen- und/oder Rachenraum reizenden Stoff,
- (b) wenigstens ein viskositätserhöhendes Mittel, das in einem mit Hilfe einer notwendigen Mindestmenge an einer wässrigen Flüssigkeit aus der Darreichungsform gewonnenen Extrakt ein Gel bildet, welches vorzugsweise beim Einbringen in eine weitere Menge einer wässrigen Flüssigkeit visuell unterscheidbar bleibt,
- (c) wenigstens einen Antagonisten für jeden der Wirkstoffe mit Missbrauchspotential,
- (d) wenigstens ein Emetikum.

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- (e) wenigstens einen Farbstoff als aversives Mittel
- (f) wenicstens einen Bitterstoff

[0028] Die Komponenten (a) bis (f) sind jeweils für sich allein zusätzlich zur Sicherung der erfindungsgemäßen Darreichungsform gegen Missbrauch geeignet. So eignet sich die Komponente (a) beworzugt zur Sicherung gegen nasalen, oralen unrdüder parenteralen, vorzugsweise intravenösen, Missbrauch, die Komponente (b) beworzugt gegen pareteralen, besonders beworzugt intravenösen undrüder nassien Missbrauch, die Komponente (c) beworzugt gegen nassien undrüder parenteralen, besonders beworzugt intravenösen, Missbrauch, die Komponente (d) vorzugsweise gegen parenteralen, besonders beworzugt intravenösen, undrüder oralen undrüder nasalen Missbrauch, die Komponente (e) als visuelles Abberheckunsantitel Geeen oralen oder parenteralen Missbrauch und die Komponente (f) eigen oralen oder

nasaien Missbrauch. Durch die erfindungsgemäße Mikerwendung von wenigstens einer der vorstehend genannten Komponenten, gelingt es, bei erfindungsgemäße Darreichungsformen noch effektiver den Missbrauch zu erschweren. [0029] In einer Austihnungsform kann die erfindungsgemäße Darreichungsform auch zwei oder mehrere der Komponenten (a)-(f) in einer Kombination aufweisen, vorzugsweise (a), (b) und ggf. (c) und/doder (f) und/doder (e) bzw. (a), (b) und ggf. (d) und/doder (d) und/doder (d).

[0030] In einer weiteren Ausführungsform kann die erfindungsgemäße Darreichungsform sämtliche Komponenten (a)-f\(\text{f}\) aufweisen.

[0031] Softem die erfindungsgemäße Darreichungsform gegen Missbrauch die Komponente (a) umfasst, kommen als den Nasen- und/oder Rachenraum reizende Stoffe erfindungsgemäß sämtliche Stoffe in Betracht, die bei entsprechender Applikation über den Nasen- und/oder Rachenraum eine Reaktion des Körpers hervorrufen, die entweder für den Missbraucher so unangenehm ist, dass er die Applikation nicht weiter fortsetzen will oder kann, z.B. ein Brennen, oder die auf physiologische Art und Weise einer Aufnahme des entsprechenden Wirkstoffes entgegemirkten, z.B. über eine vermehrte nasale Sekretbildung oder Niesen. Diese üblicherweise den Nasen- und/oder Rachenraum reizenden Stoffe können auch bei parenteraier, insbesondere intravendeser, Applikation ein sehr unangenehmes Gefüh bis hin zu unerförstiglichen Schmerzen verursechen, so die 5 der Mißbraucher die Einnahme nicht länger fortsetzen will oder kann.

[0032] Besonders geeignete, den Nasen- und/oder Rachenraum reizende Stoffe sind solche Stoffe, die eh Brennen, einen Juckreiz, einen Niesreiz, eine vermehnte Sekretbildung oder eine Kombination mindestens zweier dieser Reize verursachen. Entsprechende Stoffe und deren Üblicherweise einzusetzenden Mengen sind dem Fachmann an sich bekannt oder Können durch einfache Vorversuche er mittalte werden.

[0033] Der den Nasen- und/oder Rachenraum reizende Stoff der Komponente (a) basiert vorzugsweise auf einem oder mehreren Inhaltsstoffen oder einem oder mehreren Pflanzenteilen wenigstens einer Scharfstoffdroge.

[0034] Entsprechende Scharfstoffdrogen sind dem Fachmann an sich bekannt und werden beispielsweise in "Pharmazeurische Bloogie - Drogen und ihre Inhaltsstoffe" von Prof. Dr. Hildebert Wegner, 2., bearbeitete Auflage, Gustav Flacher Verlag, Stuttgart-New York, 1982, Seiten 82 ff., beschrieben. Die entsprechende Beschreibung wird hiermit als Referenz einoeführt und dit lat Feil der Offenbarung.

[0035] Unter Darreichungseinheit wird eine separate bzw. separierbare Dosiseinheit, wie z. B. eine Tablette oder eine Kapsel, verstanden.

[0338] Vorzugsweise kann der erfindungsgemäßen Darreichungsform als Komponente (a) einer oder mehrere Inhaltsstoffe wenigstens einer Scharfdorfforge, ausgewäht aus der Gruppe bestehend aus Allis eiler Bubbus, Asar Rihltzona c. Herba, Calemi Rhizoma, Capsici Fructus (Paprika), Capsici Fructus erer (Ceyennepfeffer), Curcumea longse Rhizoma, Curcumea vanthorthizae Rhizoma, Galangse Rhizoma, Myristicea Semen, Piperis night Fructus (Pfeffer), Sinapis eingles einen, Zedorafer Rhizoma und Zingbiers Rhizoma, Genoders bevorzugi aus der Gruppe bestehend aus Capsici Fructus (Paprika), Capsici Fructus acer (Cayennepfeffer) und Piperis night Fructus (Pfeffer), infrugeflöt werden.

[0037] Bel den Inhaltsstoffen der Scharfstoffdrogen handelt es sich bevorzugt um o-Methoxy(Methyl)-phenol-Verbindungen, Säureamid-Verbindungen, Senföle oder Sulfidverbindungen oder um davon abgeleiteten Verbindungen.

[0038] Besonders bevorzugl ist wenigstens ein Inhaltsstoff der Scharfstoffdrogen ausgewählt aus der Gruppe bestehend aus Myristicin, Elemichi, Isoeuenon, α-Asserio, Safrol, Gingerolen, Xanthormizol, Capsaicholden, vorzugsweise Capsaicin, Capsaicin-Derivate, wie N-vanilly-9E-octadecenamid, Dihydrocapsaicin, Mordhydrocapsaicin, Homocapsaicin, Norcapsaicin, und Nomorcapsaicin, Piperin, vorzugsweise trans-Piperin, Glucosinolaten, vorzugsweise auf Basis von nichtflüchtigen Senfölen, besonders bevorzugt auf Basis von pri-ydrovybenzylsenföl, Methylmorcaptosenföl oder Methylsuffonysenföl, und von diesen Inhaltsstoffen abgeleiteten Verbindungen.

[0039] Vorzugsweise kann die erifindungsgemäße Darreichungsform die Pflanzenteile der entsprechenden Schafstoffdrogen in einer Menge von 0,01 bis 30 Gew.-%, besonders bevorzugt 0,1 bis 0,5 Gew.-%, jeweils bezogen auf das Gesamtgewicht der Darreichungseinheit, enthalten.

Kommen ein oder mehrere Inhaltsstoffe entsprechender Scharfstoffdrogen zum Einsatz, beträgt deren Menge in einer erfindungsgemäßen Darreichungseinheit bevorzugt 0,001 bis 0,005 Gew.-%, bezogen auf das Gesamtgewicht der Darreichungseinheit.

[0040] Eine weltere Möglichkeit bei der erindungsgemäßen Darreichungsform gegen Missbrauch vorzubeugen, besteht darin, wenigsten ein viskositätsenfihendes Mittel als weitern Missbrauchs verhinderde Komponente (b) der Darreichungsform zuzusetzen, das in einem mit Hilfe einer notwendigen Mindestmenge an einer wässrigen Flüssigkeit, vorzugsweise als ein aus der Darreichungsform gewonnense wässriges Ertrakt, ein Gel bliefet, das kaum gefahrios applizierbars ist und vorzugsweise beim Einbringen in eine weitere Menge einer wässrigen Flüssigkeit visuell unterscheidher hiell?

(0041) Visuelle Unterscheicbarkeit im Sinne der vorliegenden Erfindung bedeutet, dass das mit Hilfe einer notwendigen Mindestmenge an wässriger Flüssigkeit gebildete, Wirksfaldf-haltige Gel beim Einbringen vorzugsweise mit Hilfe einer niejktionsnadel, in eine weitere Menge wäßriger Flüssigkeit von 37°C im wesentlichen unföslich und zusammenhängend bleibt und nicht auf einfache Weise so disperdiert werden kann, dass eine parenterale, insbesondere intravenöse.

gefahrlose Applikation möglich ist. Vorzugsweise beträgt die Dauer der visuellen Unterscheidbarkeit wenigstens eine Minute, vorzugsweise mindestens 10 Minuten.

[0042] Die Viskositätsenhöhung des Eknatis führt dazu, dass dessen Nadelgängigkeit bzw. Spritzbarkeit erschwert oder sogar unmöglich gemacht wird. Sofern das Gel visuell unternetheidarb telleit, bedeutet dies, dass das erhaltene Gel beim Einbringen in eine weitere Menge wäßriger Flüssigkeit, z.B. durch Einspritzen in Blut, zunächst in Form eines weltgehend zusammenhängenden Fadens erhalten bleibt, der zwar durch mechanische Einwirkung in klieheren Bruchstücke zerfelti, incht aber so dispregiert oder sogar geldst werende kann, daß eine parenterale, insbesondere intravenbes. Applikation gefahrtos möglich ist. In Kombination mit mindestens einer ggl. vorhandenen Komponente (a) bis (e) führt des zusätzlich zu unangenehmen Brennen, Erherben, schlechter Geschmack undfoder zur visuellen Abschreckung. [0043] Eine intraverbes Applikation eines entsprechenden Gels würde daher mit großer Wahrscheinlichkeit zur Verstorung von Gefäßen, verbrunden mit schweren essunderichten Schläden des Missbrauchers führen.

[0044] Zur Überprüfung, ob ein viskositätserhöhendes Mittel als Komponente (b) zur Anwendung in der erfindungsgemäßen Darreichungsform geeignet ist, wird der Wirkstoff mit dem viskositätserhöhenden Mittel gemischt und in 10 mit Wasser bei einer Ternperatur von 25 °C suspendiert. Bildet sich leibet ein Gel, welches den obenstehend genannten Bedingungen genügt, eignet sich das entsprechende viskositätserhöhende Mittel zur zusätzlichen Missbrauchs-Vor-

beugung bzw. - Verhinderung bei den erfindungsgemäßen Darreichungsformen.

[0045] Sofen der erfindungsgemäßen Darreichungsform is Komponente (b) hinzugeflügt wird, kommen vorzugsweise eine oder mehrere viskositätsehröhende Mittel zum Einsatz, die ausgewählt sind aus der Gruppe umfassend mikrokristalline Cellulose mit 11 Gew. -% Carboxymethylcellulose-Natrium (Avloei PRC 581), Carboxymethylcellulose-Natrium (Blanose), CMC-Na C300PP, Frimulsion BLC-59, Tylose C300 PP), Polyacrysteine (Carbopol 980 NF, Carbopol 981), Johannisbrotkermehl (Cesagurre LA-200, Cesagurre UD/150, Cesagurre UD/15), Petkine, vorzugsweise aus Citrusfrüchten oder Äpfeln (Cesapectire HM Medium Rapid Set), Wachsmalsstärke (C'Gel 04201e), Natriumalginat (Frimulsion ALG (Ed019), Gusrkermrehl (Frimulsion BMP, Polygum 281-1759), Iota-Carrageen (Frimulsion D0219), Karaya Gummi, Gellangurmi (Kebogel PP, Keloogel LT100P), Galaktomannan (Meyprogat 1509), Tarakermnehl (Povogum 43/19), Provolenotikosolinia (Portania-Este SD-LEP).

[0046] Natrium-Hyaluronat, Tragent, Taragummi (Vrlogjum SP 200⁴⁹), fermentiertas Polysaccharid: Welan Gum (K1A96), Xanthan-Gummi (Xantural 180⁴⁹). Xanthane sind besonders bevorzugt. Die in Klammern angegebenen Bezeichnungen sind die Handelsnamen, unter denen die jeweiligien Materialien am Markt geführt sind. Im allgemeinen ist eine Menge von 0,1 bis 20 Gew.%, besonders bevorzugt 0,1 bis 15 Gew.%, bezogen auf das Gesamtgewicht der Darreichungsform, derüdes genannten viskceitälssenföhenden Mittels ausreichend, um die vorstehend genannten Be-

dingungen zu erfüllen. [0047] Die viskositätserhöhenden Mittel der Komponente (b), sofern vorgesehen, liegen in der erfindungsgernäßen

Darreichungsform bevorzugt in Mengen von 2.5 mg pro Darreichungseinheit, d.h. pro Dosiereinheit vor. [0048] in einer besonders bevorzugen Ausführungsform der vorliegenden Efficionung kommen als Komponente (b) solche viskositätsernöhenden Mittel zum Einsatz, die bei der Extraktion aus der Darreichungsform mit der notwendigen

solche viskositätsernöhenden Mittel zum Einsatz, die bei der Extraktion aus der Darreichungsform mit der notwendigen Mindestrenge an wässriger Flüssigkeit ein Gel bilden, das Luftblasen einschließt. Die so erhaltenen Gele zeichnen sich durch ein trübes Erscheinungsbild aus, durch das der potentielle Missbraucher zusätzlich optisch gewarnt und von dessen parenteraler Applikation abgehalten wird.

[0049] Die Komponente (C) kann auch gegebenenfalls als zusätzliches viskositätserhöhendes Mittel dienen, das mit
Hilfe einer notwendigen Mindestmenge einer wässrigen Flüssigkeit, ein Gel bildet.

[0050] Es ist auch möglich, die viskositätserhöhenden Mittel und die übrigen Bestandteile in r\u00e4umlich voneinander getrennter Anordnung in der erfindungsgem\u00e4\u00df3en Darreichungsform zu formulieren.

[0051] Des weiteren kann die erfindungsgemäße Darreichungsform zur Vorbeugung und Sicherung gegen Missbrauch die Komponente (c) aufweisen, nämlich einen oder mehrere Antagonisten für den Wirkstoff bzw. die Wirkstoff ernit Missbrauchspotential, wobel die Antagonistenmenge vorzugsweise räumlich getrennt von den bürgen Bestandtellen der erfindungsgemäßen Darreichungsform vorliegen und keine Wirkung bei bestimmungsgemäßer Verwendung entfalten.

[0052] Geeignete Antagonisten zur Verhinderung des Mißbrauchs der Wirkstoffe sind dem Fachmann an sich bekannt und köhnen als solche oder in Form entsprechender Derivate, insbesondere Ester oder Ether, oder jeweits in Form entsprechender physiologisch verträglicher Verbindungen, insbesondere in Form ihrer Salze oder Solvate in der erfindunssoemäßer Darreichungsform vorliegen.

[0053] Sofem der in der Darreichungsform vorliegende Wirkstoff ein Opiold ist, kommt als Antagonist bevorzugt ein Antagonist ausgewählt aus der Gruppe urflassen Maloxon, Nalteren, Nalterfen, Nalier, Mairosen, Naltorphin oder Naluphin, jeweils ggf. In Form einer entsprechenden physiologisch verträglichen Verbindung, insbesondere in Form einer Base, eines Salzes oder Sölvates, zum Einsatz. Vorzugsweise werden die entsprechenden Antagonisten, sofem eine Ausrätzung mit der Komponent (c) vorgesehen ist, in einer Menge von 2 im gu besonders bevorzugt in einer Menge von 3 bis 100 mg, ganz besonders bevorzugt in einer Menge von 5 bis 50 mg auf pro Darreichungsform, d.h. pro Dosireinheit ein einsetzt.

Weist die erfindungsgemäße Darreichungsform als Wirkstoff ein Stimulanz auf, sie der Andungsgemäße Darreichungsform als Wirkstoff ein Stimulanz auf, sie der Andungsgemäße Darreichungungsgemes der Verpflichungungsgemes der Hoperdoll, ein Hoperdoll, Peromethänin, Fluophenorin, Perphenazin, Levompspromazin, Thioridazin, Perazin, Chlorpromazin, Chlorpro

5 [0055] Vorzugsweise weist die erfindungsgemäße Darreichungsform diese Antagonisten in einer üblichen, dem Fachmann bekannten therapeutischen Dosierung, besonders bevorzugt in einer gegenüber der üblichen Dosierung verdopeleten bis verdreifsichten Menoe pro Dosiereinheit auf.

[0056] Sofem die Kombination zur Vorbeugung und Sticherung der erfindungsgemäßen Darreichungsform gegen Mißbrauch die Kompnennte (glu midß), kann sie wenigstens ein Emenskum aufweisen, das vorzugsweise in einer z\u00e4nmlich getrennten Anordnung von den librigen Komponenten der erfindungsgem\u00e4\u00dfen Darreichungsform vorliegen und bei bestimmungsoma\u00e4\u00fcr 2000 im Nicht vor und vor

[0057] Geeignete Emetika zur Verhinderung des Missbrauchs eines Wirkstoffs sind dem Fachmann an sich bekannt und können als solche oder in Form entsprechender Derivate, insbesondere Ester oder Ether, oder jeweils in Form entsprechender physiologisch verträglicher Verbindungen, insbesondere in Form ihrer Salze oder Solvate in der erfindungsgemäßen Darreichungsform vorliegen.

[0058] In der erfindungsgemäßen Derrechungsform kann bevorzugt ein Erneitkum auf Basis eines oder mehrerer inhaltsstoffe von Radik ipecacuanhae (Brechwurzel), vorzugsweise auf Basis des Inhaltsstoffes Erneitn, in Betracht, wie eis z.B. in "Pharmazzutische Biologie - Drogen und ihre Inhaltsstoffe von Prof. Dr. Hildebert Wagner, z., bestroeitete Auflage, Gustav Flacher Vorfag, Stuttgart, New York 1982 beschrieben werden. Die entsprechende Literaturbeschreibung wich intermä als Referenz eineroffitht und die las Teil der Offenbarung.

[0059] Vorzugsweise kann die erfindungsgemäße Darreichungsform als Komponente (d) das Emetikum Emetin aufweisen, bevorzugt in einer Menge von 2.3 mg, besonders bevorzugt 2.10 mg und ganz besonders bevorzugt in einer Menge von 2.20 mg pro Darreichungsform, d.h. Dosiereinheit.

[0060] Ebenfalls bevorzugt kann als Emetikum Apomorphin in der erfindungsgemäßen Missbrauchssicherung zum Einstat kommen, vorzugsweise in einer Menge von vorzugsweise ≥ 3 mg, besonders bevorzugt ≥ 5 mg und ganz besonders bevorzudt ≥ 7 mg pro Doslereinheit.

[0051] Sofem die efindungsgemäße Darreichungsform die Komponente (e) als weiteren missbrauchsverhindernden Hillsstoff enthält, so wird durch den Einsatz eines solchen Farbstoffes, insbesondere bei dem Versuch, den Wirkstoff für eine parenterale, vorzugsweise intravenöse Applikation, zu extrahieren, eine intensive Farbgebung einer entspreo chenden wässrigen Lösung hervorgerufen, die zur Abschreckung beim potentiellern Missbraucher führen kann. Auch ein orater Missbrauch, der Oblichervelles Dere eine wässrige Erkrätion des Wirkstoffes eingelieller wird, kann durch diese Farbgebung verhindert werden. Geeignete Farbstoffe sowie die für die notwendige Abschreckungswirkung erforderlichen Mengen sind der WO 090/1553 zu entnehmen, wobei die entsprechende Offenbarung als Teil der vorliegenden Offenbarung geten soll und hiermit als Referenz eingeführt wirt.

[0062] Sofern die erfindungsgemäße Darreichungsform als zusätzlichen Missbrauchsverhindernden Hilfsstoff die Komponente (f) enthält, so wird durch diesen Zusatz von wenigstens einem Eitterstöff durch die damit eintretende Geschmackverschlichterung der Darrichungsform der orale und/doer nassle Missbrauch zusätzlich verhinder.

[0063] Geeignete Biterstoffe sowie die für den Einsatz wirksamen Mengen sind der US-2002/0064098 A1 zu entnehmen, deren entsprechende Offenbarung als Offenbarung der vorliegenden Anmeldung gelten soll und hiemit las Referenz eingeführt wird. Vorzugsweise eignen sich als Bitterstoffe Aromadle, vorzugsweise Pfefferminzöl, Eukalystusöl, Bittermandalöl, Menthol, Fruchtaromastoffe, vorzugsweise Aromastoffe von Zitronen, Orangen, Limonen, Grepefruit oder Mischungen davon, undroder Denatonium-Benzoat (Bitresty), Besonders bevorzugt ist Denatonium-Benzoat.

[0064] Die erfindungsgemäße feste Darreichungsform eignet sich zur oralen, vaginalen oder rektalen, vorzugsweise zur oralen Einnahme. Vorzugsweise ist sie nicht filmförmig.

Microkapseln Mitorgsgemäße Darreichungsform kann in multipartikulärer Form, bevorzugdir Form von Mikrotabletten, Mitorkapseln Mitorpalets, Granulaten, Sphärolden, Perfen oder Pellets, ggf. in Kapseln abgefüllt oder zu Tabletten verpreßt, vorzugsweise weisen die multipartikulären Formen eine Größe bzw. Größenverteilung im Bereich von 0,1 bis 3 mm, besonders bevorzugt im Bereich von 0,5 bis 2 mm auf. Je nach gewünschler Darreichungsform werden ggf. auch die üblichen Hilftsstoffe (B) zur Formulierung der Darreichungsform mitorwendet.

Die erfindungsgemäß gegen Missbrauch gesicherte, feste Darreichungsform wird vorzugsweise ohne Extruder-Einsatz hergestell; indern vorzugsweise die Korrponenten (A), (B), (C) und die ggl. vorhandene Korrponente (D) sowie ggl. mindestens eine der ggf. vorhandenen weiteren missbrauchsverhindernden Korrponenten (a) - (f) mitgemischt oder, wenn notwendig, separat unter Zugabe der Korrponente (C) und gegebenenfells der Korrponente (D) gemischt werden und die resultiernede Mischung bzw. die resultierenden Mischungen ggf. nach einer Grannleinung zu der Darreichungs-

form unter vorangehender oder gleichzeitiger Wärmeeinwirkung durch Krafteinwirkung geformt wird bzw. werden.

[0066] Diese Erwärmung und Krafteinwirkung zur Herstellung der Darreichungsform erfolgt ohne Extruder Einsatz.

[0067] Die Mischung der Komponenten (A), (B), (C) und ggf. (D) sowie bzw. der ggf. vorhandenen weiteren Kompo-

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nenten (a) - (f) und ggf. der Komponenten (C) und der ggf. vorhandenen Komponente (D) erfolgt ggf. jeweils in einem dem Fachmann bekannten Mischgerät. Das Mischgerät kann beispielsweise ein Wälzmischer, Schüttelmischer, Schermischer oder Zwansemischer sein.

[0068] Die resultierende Mischung bzw. die resultierenden Mischungen wird (werden) vorzugsweise direkt zu der erfindungsgemäßen Darreichungstorm unter vorangehender oder gleichzeitiger Wärmeeinwirkung durch Kratteinwirkung geformt. Beispielsweise kann die Mischung durch Direkttablettierung zu Tabletten gefornt werden. Bei einer Direkttablettierung untergleichzeitiger Wärmeeinwirkung wirdmit Hilfe des Tablettierwerkzeugs, d. h. des Unterstempels, Oberstempels und der Matrize die zu verpressende Mischung zumindest bis zum Erweichungspunkt der Polymeren-Komponente (C) ernitzt und dabei verpresst. Bei einer Direkttablettierung unter vorangehender Wärmeeinwirkung wird das zu verpressende Gut unmittelbar vor der Tablettierung mindest bis zur Erweichungstemperatur der Komponete (C) erhitzt und anschließend mit Hilfe des Tablettierung mindest bis zur Erweichungstemperatur der Komponete (C) erhitzt und anschließend mit Hilfe des Tablettierung werden.

[0069] Die resultierende Mischung aus den Komponenten (A), (B), (C) und ggf. der Komponente (D) sowie der ggf. vorhandenen Komponenten (a) bis (f) bzw. der Mischung mindestens einer dieser Komponenten (a) bis (f) mit der Komponente (C) kann auch zuerst granuliert und anschließend unter vorangehender oder gleichzeitiger Wärmeeinwirkung unter Kraftelnwirkung zu der erfindungsgemäßen Darreichungsform geformt werden.

[0070] Bel jeder Krafteinwirkung erfolgt diese solange, bis die Darreichungsform eine Bruchhärte von mindestens 500 N erreicht hat.

[0071] Die Granulierung kann durch Feuchtgranulation oder Schmelzgranulation in bekannten Granulatoren durchgeführt werden.

[0072] Jede der erwähnten Verfahrensschritte, insbesondere die Erwärmungen und gleichzeitige oder nachfolgende Krafteinwirkung zur Herstellung der erfindungsgemäßen Darreichungsform erfolgt ohne Extruder-Einsatz.

[0073] In einer weiteren bevorzugten Ausführungsform liegt die erfindungsgemäße Derreichungsform in Form einer Tablette, einer Kapsel oder in Form eines oralen oernotischen therapeulischen Systems (OROS) vor, vorzugsweise wenn mindsstens noch eine weitere missbruchsverhindemde Kormponente (a) - (f) vorhanden ist.

5 [0074] Soften die Komponenten (c) und/oder (d) und/oder (f) in der effindungsgem
ßen Derreichungsform vorhanden sind, ist diract zu schten, dasse sie os formillen foder so gering obsist indi, die 3 eis bei bestimmungsgemäher Applikation der Darreichungsform praktisch keine den Patienten oder die Wirksamkeit des Wirkstoffs beeinträchtigende Wirkung entfalten Können.

[0075] Wenn die erfindungsgemäße Derreichungsform die Komponente (d) und/oder (f) enthält, ist die Dosierung so zu w\u00e4hlen, dass bei bestimmungsgem\u00e4\u00e4ber oraler Applikation keine negative Wirkung hervorgerufen wird. Wirl debot die vorgesehene Dosierung bei einem Missbrauch überschritten, wird Übelkeit bzw. Breichreiz bzw. schlechter Geschmack hervorgerufen. Die jeweilige Menge der Komponente (d) und/oder (f), die vom Patienten bei bestimmungsgem\u00e4\u00e4ber -Applikation noch toleiert wird. kenn vom Fachman durch einfache Voreresuche ermitelt werden.

[0076] Sofern aber unabhängig von der praktisch nicht möglichen Pulvertisierbarkeit der erfindungsgemäßen Darreichungsform zur Sicherung der Darreichungsform der Einsatz der Komponenten (c) und/oder (d) und/oder (f) vorgesehen
ist, sollten diese Komponenten bevorzugt in einer so hohen Dosierung zum Einsatz kommen, dass sie bei einer
misszbäuchlichen Applikation der Darreichungsform eine intensive negetive Wirkung beim Misszbaucher hevorrufen.
Dies gelingt vorzugsweise durch einer fallumführe Trennung zumindset des Wirkstoffe bzw. der Wirkstoffe von der Komponenten (c) und/oder (f), wobei bevorzugt der Wirkstoff bzw. dee Wirkstoffe in wenigstens einer
Untereinheit (X) und die Komponenten (c) und/oder (d) und/oder (f) in wenigstens einer Untereinheit (Y) vorflegen, und
wobei die Komponenten (c), (d) und (f) bei bestimmungsgemäßer Applikation der Darreichungsform bei Einnahme und/
oder im Körper nicht ihrer Wirkung entfatten und die übrigen Formulierungskomponenten insbesondere die Komponente
(c) und güt (i) lidentisch sind.

[0077] Sofern die erfindungsgemäße Derreichungsform wenigstens 2 der Komponenten (c) und (d) bzw. (f) aufweist, k\u00e4nnen diese jeweils in derseiben oder in verschiedenen Untereinheiten (Y) vorliegen. Vorzugsweise liegen, sofern vorhanden, alle Komponenten (c) und (d) und (f) in ein- und derseiben Untereinheit (Y) vor.

[0078] Untereinhelten im Sinne der vorliegenden Erfindung sind feste Formulierungen, die jeweils neben üblichen, dem Fachman bekannten Hilbstoffen den (die) Wirkstoff(e), mindestens ein Pöhymer (C) und die gegebenerfalls vorhandene Komponente (D) und gegebenerfalls wenigstens eine der gegebenerfalls vorhandenen Komponenten (a) und oder (b) und oder (b) brut jeweils wenigstens ein Polymer (C) und gegebenerfalls (D) und den (die) Antagopinsti(en) und oder der Emetikum (die Em

[0079] Ein wesentlicher Vorteil der getrennten Formulierung der Wirkstoffe von den Komponenten (c) bzw. (d) bzw. (f) in Untereinheiten (X) und (Y) der erfindungsgerm
ßen Darreibungsform besteht dain, dass bei ihrer bestemrungsgem
gem
äßen Applikation die Komponenten (c) und/oder (d) und/oder (f) bei Einnahme und/oder im K\u00f6per praktisch nicht
freigesetzt werden oder nur in so geningen Mengen freigesetzt werden, dass sie keine den Patienten oder den Therepielerfolg beierint\u00e4ntigen der vertigen der het der Passasge durch den K\u00f6per des Patienten nur an solchen

Freisetzungsorten abgegeben werden, an denen eine für ihre Wirksamkeit ausreichende Resorption nicht gegeben ist. Vorzugsweise werden die Komponenten (c) und/oder (d) und/oder (f) bei bestimmungsgemäßer Applikation der Darreichunosform im Körper des Patienten praktisch nicht freisesetzt oder vom Patienten nicht wahroenommen.

[0080] Der Fachmann versteht, dass diese vorstehend genannten Bedingungen in Abhängigkeit von den jeweils eingesetzten Komponenten (c), (d) und/oder (f) sowie der Fomulierung der Untereinheiten bzw. der Darreichungstom varileren können. Die für die jeweilige Darreichungstom optimale Formulierung kann durch einfache Vorversuche ermittelt werden. Entscheidend ist, dass die jeweiligen Untereinheiten das Polymer (C) und gegebenenfalls die Komponente (D) enthalten und in der vorstehend angegebenen Weise formulierung wurden.

[0081] Sollte es den Missbrauchern wider Erwarten gelingen, eine solche erfindungsgemäße Darreichungsform, welche die Komoonenten (c) undoder (e) undoder (ef) undoder (f) undoder (ef) u

[0082] Die Formulierung einer erfindungsgem
ßen Darreichungsderm, in der eine r
ätumliche Trennung des Wirkstoffes bzw. der Wirkstoffe von den Komponenten (c), (d) und/oder (e), vorzugsweise durch Formulierung in verschiedenen Untereinheiten erfolgt ist, kann in vielfältiger Art und Weise erfolgen, wobei die entsprechenden Untereinheiten in der erfindungsgem
ßen Darreichungsform jeweils in beliebiger r
ätumlicher Anordnung zueinander vollegen können, sofern die vorstehend genannten Bedingungen für die Friebetzung der Komponenten (c) undoder (voll erfollt in die die vorstehend genannten Bedingungen für die Friebetzung der Komponenten (c) undoder (vi) erfollt ein die vorstehend genannten Bedingungen für die Friebetzung der Komponenten (c) undoder (vi) erfollt ein vorstehend ein der vorstehende vorstehende

[0083] Der Fachman versteht, dass die ggf. auch vorliegenden Komponente(n) (a) und/doer (b) bevorzugt sowohl in den jeweiligen Untereinleiten (X) und (f) als auch in Form von eigenständigen, den Untereinheiten (X) und (f) als auch in Form von eigenständigen, den Untereinheiten (X) und (f) eritsprechenden Untereinheiten in der erfindungsgem
ßen Darreichungsform formulier bei bestimmungsgem
ßer Applikation uberd ibe Art der Formulierung inleit bestimzten ibe werden und das Polymer (c) und gegebenentalle (D) mit formulierung inder ibe sind sehn vorstehend angegebenen Verfahren zur Erzielung der notwerdigen H\u00e4re durchgeführt wird.

(20) (1084) in einer bevorzugten Ausführungsform der erfindlungsgemäßen Darreichungsform liegen die Untereinheiten (X) und (Y) in multipartikulärer Form vor, wobei Mikrobapeiten, Mikrobapeiten, Mikropellets, Granulaten, Sphärdden, Perlen oder Pellets bevorzugt sind und sowohl für die Untereinheiten (X) als und Vr) dieselbe Form, d.h. Gestaltung gewählt wird, damit keine Separierung der Untereinheiten (X) von (Y), z. B. durch mechanische Auslese, möglich ist. Die multipartikulären Formen welsen bevorzugt eine Größe im Bereich von 0,1 bis 3 mm., vorzugsweise 0,5 bis 2 mm auf. 185 (1085). Die Untereinheiten (X) und (Y) in multipartikulärer Form können auch bevorzugt in eine Kapsel abgefüllt oder zu einer Tablette verpreßt werden, wobei die jeweiligen Endformulierungen dergestalt erfolgen, dass die Untereinheiten (X) und (Y) auch in der resultierenden Dareichungsform erhalten bleiben.

[0086] Die jeweiligen mutipartikulären Untereinheiten (X) bzw. (Y) mit üdentischer Formgebung sollten auch nicht visuell vonenharder unterscheiden sein, damit sie vom Misstrauber nicht durch einfaches Sordirere voneinander separiert werden können. Dies kann beispielsweise durch das Aufbringen identischer Überzüge gewährleistet werden, die neben dieser Egalieierungstunktion auch weitere Funktionen übernehmen können, wie z.B. die Retardierung eines oder mehrerer Wirkstoffe oder ein megensaftresstente Ausristung der jeweiligen Untereinheiten.

[0087] Die multipartikulären Untereinheiten k\u00f6nnen auch als Slurry oder als Suspension in pharmazeutisch unbedenklichen Suspensionsmedien als orale Darreichungsform formuliert werden.

[0088] In einer weiteren bevorzugten Ausführungsform der vorliegenden Erfindung sind die Untereinheiten (X) und (Y) jeweils schichtförmig zueinander angeordnet.

[0089] Bevorzug sind herfür die schichtförmigen Untereinheiten (X) und (Y) in der erfindungsgemäßen Darreichungsorm vertikal oder horizontal zueinander angeordnet, wobei jeweils auch eine oder mehrere schichtförnige Untereinheiten (X) und eine oder mehrere schichtförnige Untereinheiten (Y) in der Darreichungsform vorliegen können, so daß neben den bevorzugen Schichterholgen (X)-(Y) zw. (X)-(Y)-(X) bellebige andere Schichterholgen in Betracht kommen, ggf. in Kombination mit Schichten enthaltend die Komonenten (a) und/doer (b).

[0090] Ebertfalls bevorzugi ist eine erfindungsgemäße Darreichungsform, in der die Untereinheit (Y) einen Kern blüde, der von der Untereinheit (A) einen Kern blüde, der von der Untereinheit (A) einen Kern kind, wöbei zwischen diesen Schichten eine Tennenschicht (Z) vorhanden sein kann. Ein entsprechender Aufbau eignet sich bevorzugt auch für die vorstehend genannten multipartikulären Formen, wobei dann beide Untereinheiten (X) und (Y) sowie eine ggt. vorhandenen Trennschicht (Z), die der erfindungsgemäßen Haftendrorderung gereingen muss, in ein- und dersebben multipartikulären Form formulteit sind. In einer weiteren bevorzugten Ausführungsform der erfindungsgemäßen Darreichungsform bildet die Untereinheit (X) einen Kern, der von der Untereinheit (X) umfüllt wird. wobei letzterweinistens einen Kanal aufweist, der von dem Kern and Ge Derfläßen.

der Darreichungsform führt.

nylchlorid.

[0091] Zwischen einer Schicht der Untereinheit (X) und einer Schicht der Untereinheit (Y) kann die erfindungsgemäße Darreichungsform jeweils eine oder mehrere, vorzugsweise eine, ggf. quellbare Trennschicht (Z) zur räumlichen Trennung der Untereinheit (X) von (Y) aufweisen.

5 [0092] Sofern die erfindungsgemäße Darreichungsform die schichtförmigen Untereinheiten (X) und (Y) sowie eine ggf. vorhandene Trennschicht (Z) in einer zumindest teilweise verlikkelen oder horizontalen Anordnung aufweist, liegt sie bevorzud in Form einer Tablette oder eines Laminats vor.

[0033] Hierbei kann in einer besonders bevorzugten Ausführungsform die freie Oberfläche der Untereinheit (Y) vollständig und ggf. zumindest ein Teil der freien Oberfläche der Untereinheit(en) (X) und ggf. zumindest ein Teil der freien Oberfläche der ggf. vorhandenen Trennschicht(en) (Z) mit wenigstens einer die Freisetzung der Komponente (c) und/ oder (e) und/oder (d) und/oder (f) verhindennden Bærnereschicht (Z') überzogen sein. Auch die Bærniereschicht (Z') muss die erfindunssome/fläch Häftervortussetzunden erfüllen.

[004] Ebenfalls besonders bevorzugt ist eine Ausführungsform der erfindungsgemäßen Darreichungsform, die eine vertikale oder horizontale Anortung der Schichten der Untereinheiten (X) und (Y), und wenigstens eine dazwischen angeordneie Push-Schicht (p) sowie ggf, eine Trennschicht (Z) aufweiet, in der sämtliche freie Oberflächen des aus den Untereinheiten (X) und (Y), der Push-Schicht und der ggf, vorbandenen Trennschicht (Z) bestehensen Schichtsufbusse mit einem semipermestlein Überzug (E) ausgerüstet sind, der für ein Freisstzungsmedium, d.h. üblicherweise eine physiologische Plüssigkeit, aurofikseis, für den Writschf und für die Komponente (c) undöder (i) undöder (i) mwesentlichen undurchlässig ist, und wobel dieser Überzug (E) im Bereich der Untereinheit (X) wenigstens eine Öffnung zur Freisetzung des Witschließens aufweist

[0095] Eine entsprechende Darreichungsform ist dem Fachmann beispielsweise unter der Bezeichnung orales osmotisches therapeutisches System (OROS), ebenso wie geeignete Materialien und Verfahren zu dessen Herstellung, .u.a. aus US 4,612,008, US 4,765,989 und US 4,783,337 bekannt. Die entsprechenden Beschreibungen werden hiermit als Referenz einaeführt und gelten als Teil der Offenbarung.

[0096] In einer weiteren bevorzugten Ausführungsform hat die Untereinheit (X) der erfindungsgemäßen Darreichungsform die Form einer Tabiette, dern Steg und ggf. eine der beiten Grundflächen mit einer die Komponente (e) und/oder (d) und/oder (f) enthaltenden Barrlereschicht (Z') bedeckt ist.

[0097] Der Fachmann versteht, dass die bei der Formulierung der erfindungsgemäßen Darreichungsform jeweils zum Einstatz kommenden Hiltsstöfte der Untereinheitigen) (X) bzw. (Y) sowie ggf. der vorhandenen Trennschicht(en) (Z) und voder der Barferseschicht(en) (Z) in Abhängligkeit von deren Anorthung in der erfündungsgemäßen Darreichungsform, der Applikationsart sowie in Abhängligkeit von dem Jeweiligen Wirkstoff der ggf. vorhandenen Komponenten (a) und/ oder (b) und/oder (b) und/oder (b) und/ oder (b)

[0038] Sofern die Freisetzung der Komponente (c) und/oder (f) und/oder (f) aus der Untereinheit (Y) der erfindungsgemäßen Darreichungsform mit Hilfe einer Umhüllung, vorzugsweise einer Barriereschicht, verhindert wird, kann die Untereinheit aus üblichen, dem Fachmann bekannten Materialien bestehen, sofern sie wenigstens ein Polymer (C) und gegebenenfalls (Ö) zur Erfüllung der Härtebedingung der erfindungsgemäßen Darreichungsform enthält.

[0099] ist eine entsprechende Barriereschicht (Z) zur Verhinderung der Freisetzung der Komponente (c) und/oder (d) und/vorgesehen, sind die Materialien der Untereinheiten so zu wählen, dass eine Freisetzung der jeweiligen Komponente (c) und/oder (d) aus der Untereinheit (f) puristisch ausgeschissen ist. Bevorzugt können hierzu die nachstehend aufgeführten Materiallen zum Einsatz kommen, die auch für den Aufbau der Barriereschicht geeignet

(0100) Bevorzugte Materialien sind solche, die ausgewählt sind aus der Gruppe umfassend Alfylcellulosen, Hydro-zyalkyfeallulosen, Glucanen, Skieroglucanen, Mannanen, Kanthanen, Copplymeran aus Polytibsic-carboxyphenovy) propan und Sebacinsäure, vorzugsweise in einem Molverhältnis von 20:80 (unter der Bezeichnung Polifeprosan 20th am Markt geführt), Carboxymetrylcellulosen, Cellulosenbern, Cellulosesetsem, Nitrocellulosen, Polymeren auf Basis von (Meth)scripkäure sowie deene Estern, Polyarinden, Polyarindenen, Polyarikyfenen, Polyarikylenen, Polyarikylenen, Polyarikylenen, Polyarikylenen, Polyarikylen (polyarikylen), Polyarikylen (polyarikyle

(2011) Besonders geeignete Materialien k\u00f6nnen ausgew\u00e4hlt werden aus der Gruppe umfassend Methylcellulose, Ethylcellulose, Hydroxyproylcellulose, Hydroxyproylmethylcellulose, Ethylcellulose, Hydroxyproylmethylcellulose, Cellulosesentett, Polyentylmetheroyiat, Polyentylmetheroyiat, Polyisoburylmetheroyiat, Polyisoburylmetheropiat, Polyisoburylmetheropiat, Polyisoburylmetheropiat, Polyisoburylmetheropiat, Polyisoburylmetheropiat, Polyisoburylmetheropiat, Polyisoburylmetheropiat, Polyisoburylmetheropiatett und Polyisoburylmetheropiatet

- [0102] Besonders geeignete Coppinger (Coppinger) Besonders geeignete (Coppinger) Besonders geeignete (Coppinger) Besonders geeignete (Coppinger) Besonders geeignete (Besonders) Besonders gee
- 5 [0103] Weitere, zur Formulierung der Berriensschicht besonders geeignete Materialien sind Stärke gefülltes Polyxaprolacton (W098/20073), allphatische Polyesterundie (DE 19 73.5 04 At.) EP 800. 069 At., EP 0.820 698 At.), aliphatische und aromatische Polyesterundhare (DE 1982/2979), Polyhydroxyalkanoate, insbesondere Polyhydroxyulyrate, Polyhydroxyaleirate), Casein (DE 4.309 529, polylacidie und Copolylacidie (EP 0.980 894 At). Die entsprechenden Beschreibungen werden hiernit als Referenze singeführt und gelten als Teil der Offenbarund.
- [0104] Ggf. können die vorstehend genannten Materialien mit weiteren üblichen, dem Fachmann bekannten Hillsstoften, vorzugsweise ausgewählt aus der Gruppe umfassend Weichmacher, Geleimittel, Antioxidantien, wie z. B. Glycerinmonostearet, habbsynthetseher Engiveerdiedentele, habbsynthetische Glyceried, phidretes Rizbrusde, (Gyeerinpalmiot stearat, Glycerinbehenat, Polyvlinylpyrrolidon, Geletine, Magnesiumstearat, Stearinsäure, Natriumstearat, Talkum, Narümbenzoat, Bonsäure und kolloidelen Silica, Fertsäuren, substituierte Triglyceride, Glyceride, Polyvoxyalitylenglykole, Polyvalkylengykole und deren Derivate abgemetski werden.
 - [0105] Södem die erfindungsgemäße Darreichungsform eine Trennschicht (Z') aufweist, kann diese, ebenso wie die nicht umhüllte Untereinheit (Y) vorzugsweise aus den vorstehend, für die Barriereschicht beschriebenen Materialien bestehen. Der Fachmann versteht, daß auch über die Dicke der Trennschicht die Freisetzung des Wirkstoffes bzw. der Komponente (c) und/oder (d) aus der ieweillogen Untereinheit obesteuert werden kann.
- [0106] Die erfindungsgemäße Darreichungsform weist eine kontrollierte Freisetzung des Wirkstoffes auf. Sie eignet sich dabei vorzugsweise für eine 2x t\u00e4diche Verabreichung an Patienten.
- [0107] Die erfindungsgemäße Berreichungsform kann einen oder mehrere Wirkstoffe mit Missbrauchspotential zumindest teilweiße in einer darüber hinaus retardierten Form aufweisen, wobel die Betardierung mit Hilfe von üblichen,
 dem Fachman bekannten Materialien und Verhähren erzielt werden kann, beisgleisweise durch Einbeten des Wirk5 stoffes in eine retardierende Matrix oder druch das Aufbringen eines oder mehrerer retardierender Überzüge. Die Wirk5 stoffes in eine retardierende Matrix oder druch das Aufbringen eines oder mehrerer retardierender Überzüge. Die Wirk5 stoffes in eine retardierende Matrix oder druch das Aufbringen einen oder mehrerer retardierender Überzüge. Die Wirk5 stoffes in eine retardierende Matrix oder druch die vorstehend genannten Bedingungen jewells erfülle ind. Z. d. das bei
 bestimmungsgemäßer Applikation der Darreichungsform der Wirkstoff bzw. die Wirkstoffe praktisch komplett freigesetzt
 wird, bevor die ggft. vorhandenen Komponente (c) undder (d) eine bedeinträchtighende Wirkung entfalten köhnen. AuBerdem darf durch die Zugelse von retardierenden Materiallein keine Beeinträchtighung der notwendigen Hafte erfolgen.
- [0 1018] Die kontrollierte Freisetzung aus der erfindungsgem
 äßen Darreichungsform wird vorzugsweise durch Einbettung des Wirkstoffes in eine Matrix erzielt. Die als Matrixmaterfallen dienenden Hilfsstoffe kontrollieren die Wirkstofffreisetzung, Matrixmateriallen Können beispielweise hydrophile, geleilldende Materiallen sein, woraus die Wirkstofffreisetzung haupts
 äßenlich durch Diffusion aus den Poren in der Matrix erfolgt.
- 6 [0109] Als Matrixmaterialien können physiologisch verträgliche, hydrophile Materialien wewendet werden, welche dem Fachmann bekannt sind. Vorzugsweise werden als hydrophile Matrixmaterialien Polymere, besonders bevorzugt Celluloseether, Cellulosesetter und/oder Acrytharze verwendet. Ganz besonders bevorzugt werden als Matrixmaterialien Ethylosellulose, Hydroxyprophymethylosellulose, Hydroxyprophymethylosellulose, Hydroxyprophymethylosellulose, Hydroxyprophymethylosellulose, Polymethylosellulose, Polymethylosellulose,
- 40 [0110] Eberfalls bevorzugt sind Matrizmeterialien aus hydrophoben Materialien, wie hydrophoben Polymeren, Wachsen, Fettan, Ingiketigen Fettaburen, Fettabkonlen oder entaprechenden Estern oder Ehtem oder deren Gemiebet. Besonders bevorzugt werden als hydrophobe Materialien Mono- oder Diglicerde von C12-C30-Fettsäuren und/oder C12-C30-Fettsälkorlen und/oder Wachseo der deren Gemische einnesetzt.
 - [0111] Es ist auch möglich, Mischungen der vorstehend genannten hydrophilen und hydrophoben Materialien als Matrixmaterialien einzusetzen.
 - [0112] Des weiteren können auch die Komponenten (C) und ggf. vorhandene Komponente (D), die zur Erzielung der erfindungsgemäß notwendigen Bruchfestigkeit von mindestens 500 N dienen, bereits als zusätzliche Matrixmaterialien dienen
- [0113] Sofern die erfindungsgemäße Darreichungsform zur orelen Applikation vorgesehen ist, kann sie bevorzugt, auch einen magensaftreeistenten Überzug aufweisen, der sich in Abhängigkeit vom pH-Wert der Freiestzungsumgebung auflöst. Durch diesem Überzug kann erreicht werden, daß die erfindungsgemäße Darreichungsform den Magerhrätt unaufgelöst passiert und der Wirkstoff erst im Damtrakt zur Freisetzung gelangt. Vorzugsweise löst sich der magensaftreistlente Überzug bei einem pH-Wert zwöschen S und 7,5 er
- [0114] Entsprechende Materialien und Verfahren zur Retardierung von Wirkstoffen sowie zum Aufbringen magensaftresisterter Überzüge sind dem Fachmann beispielsweise aus "Coated Pharmaceutical Dosage Forms - Fundamentals, Manufacturing Techniques, Biopharmaceutical Aspects, Test Methods and Raw Materials" von Kurf H. Bauer, K. Lehmann, Hermann P. Osterwald, Rothgang, Gerhart, 1. Auflage, 1998, Medpharm Scientific Publishers bekannt: Die entsprechende Literaturbserheibung wich bermit als Referenz eineröfthrt und die late Teil der Örferbarung.

Methode zur Bestimmung der Bruchfestigkeit

[0115] Zur Überprüfung, ob ein Material als Komponente (C) oder (D) eingesetzt werden kann, wird das Material zu einer Tablette mit einem Durchmesser von 10 mm und einer Höhe von 5mm mit einer Kraft von 150 N. bei einer Temperatur entsprechend mindestens dem Erweichungspunkt des Materials und bestimmt mit Hilfe eines DSC-Diagramms des Materials verpresst. Mit so hergestellten Tabletten wird gemäß der Methode zur Bestimmung der Bruchfestigkeit von Tabletten, veröffentlicht im Europäischen Arzneibuch 1997, Seite 143, 144, Methode Nr. 2,9,8, unter Einsatz der nachstehend aufgeführten Apparatur die Bruchfestigkeit bestimmt. Als Apparatur für die Messung wird eine Zwick Materialprūfmaschine "Zwick Z 2.5", Materialprūfmaschine Fmax 2.5 kN mit einem Traversenweg von max. 1150 mm, der durch einen Aufbau mit Hilfe einer Säule und einer Spindel einzustellen ist, einen freien Arbeitsraum nach hinten von 100 mm und einer zwischen 0.1 bis 800 mm /min, einstellbaren Prüfgeschwindigkeit und einer Software: testControl eingesetzt. Es wird ein Druckstempel mit schraubbaren Einsätzen und einem Zylinder (Durchmesser 10 mm), ein Kraftaufnehmer, Fmax. 1 kN, Durchmesser 8 mm, Klasse 0.5 ab 10 N, Klasse 1 ab 2 N nach ISO 7500-1, mit Hersteller-Prüfzertifikat M nach DIN 55350-18 (Zwick-Bruttokraft Frnax 1.45 kN) zur Messung eingesetzt (alles Apparaturen der Firma Zwick GmbH & Co. KG, Ulm, Deutschland) mit der Bestell-Nr. BTC-FR 2.5 TH. D09 für die Prüfmaschline, der Bestell-Nr. BTC-LC 0050N. P01 für den Kraftaufnehmer, der Bestell-Nr. BO 70000 S06 für die Zentriervorrichtung. [0116] Figur 1 zeigt die Messung der Bruchfestigkeit einer Tablette, insbesondere die dafür eingesetzte Justierungsvorrichtung (6) der Tablette (4) vor und während der Messung. Darzu wird die Tablette (4) zwischen der oberen Druckolatte (1) und der unteren Druckplatte (3) der nicht dargestellten Vorrichtung zur Kraftaufbringung mit Hilfe von zwei 2-teiligen Einspannvorrichtungen, die jeweils mit der oberen bzw. unteren Druckplatte nach Einstellung des zur Aufnahme und zur Zentrierung der zu messenden Tablette notwendigen Abstands (5) fest verbunden (nicht dargestellt) werden, Zur Einstellung des Abstands (5) können die 2-teiligen Einspannvorrichtungen jeweils auf der Druckplatte, auf der sie gelagert sind, horizontal nach außen oder innen bewegt werden.

[0117] Als bruchfest bei einer bestimmten Krafteinwirkung werden auch die Tabletten eingestuft, bei denen kein Bruch
feststellbar , aber gof, eine plastische Verformung der Tablette durch die Krafteinwirkung erfolgt ist.

[0118] Bei den erfindungsgem
ß erhaltenen Darreichungsformen wird die Bruchfestigkeit nach der aufgef
ühren Meßmethode bestimmt, wode Von Tableiten auswehenden Darreichungsformen abene gepr
ührerden.
[0119] im Folgenden wird die Erfindung anhand von Beispielen erf
äutert. Diese Erf
äuterungen sind led
glich beispielhaft
und schr
äknet den allagemeinen Erfindungsoselanken nicht ein.

Beispiele:

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[0120] In einer Reihe von Beispielen wurde Tramadolhytiorchlorid als Wirkstoff werwendet. Tramadolhytiorchlorid wurde, obwoh 17 märadol keil wirkstoff mit Glichen Mißbrauchspotential ist, das en iknit unter des Betäutbungemittelgesetz fällt, aber wodurch das experimenteller Arbeiten erleichtert wird. Tramadol ist außerdem ein Vertrater der Klasse der Opioldem iff ausoszeichnerte Wassenfelchkeit.

Beispiel 1

0 [0121]

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Komponenten	Pro Tablette	Gesamtansatz
Tramadolhydrochlorid	100 mg	100 g
Polyethylenoxid, NF, MG 7000 000 (Polyox WSR 303, Dow Chemicals)	200 mg	200 g
Gesamtgewicht	300 mg	300 g

[0122] Tramadolhydrochlorid und Polyethylenoxidpulver wurden in einem Freifallmischer gemischt. Ein Tablettierwerfzeug mit Oberstempel, Unterstempel und Matrize für Tabletten mit 10 mm Durchmesser und einem Wöbungsradus von 8 mm wurde in einem Heizschrank auf 80°C erhitzt. Mittels des erhitzten Werfzeugs wurden jeweils 300 mg der Pulvermischung verprett, wobei der Preifartuck für mindestens 15 s aufrechterhalten wurde durch Einspannen des Tablettlewerkzeugs in einen Schraubstock.

[0123] Die Bruchfestigkeit der Tabletten wurde gemäß der angegebenen Methode mit der angegebenen Apparatur

bestimmt. Bei einer Krafteinwirkung von 500 N trat kein Bruch der Tabletten auf.

[0124] Die Tablette konnte mit einem Hammer nicht zerkleinert werden. Dies war auch mit Hilfe von Mörser und Pistill nicht möglich.

[0125] Die in-vitro-Freisetzung des Wirkstoffs aus der Zubereitung wurde in der Blattrührerapparatur nach Placm. Eur. bestimmt. Die Temperatur des Freisetzungsmediums betrug 37°C und der underhungsgeschwindigkeit des Rührers 75 min* 1,2 übeginn der Untersuchung wurde jede Tablette in jeweis 800 ml klänstlichen Magensatt ph 1,2 gegeben. Nach 30 Minuten wurde durch Zugabe von Lauge der pH-Wert auf 2,3 erhöht, nach weiteren 90 Minuten auf ph 6,5 und nach nochmals 60 weiteren Minuten auf ph 1,7 g. Die jeweils zu einem Zeitpunkt im Lösungsmedium befindliche freigesetzte Menge des Wirkstoffs wurdes spektrajhortomerisch bestimmt.

Zeit	Freigesetzte Menge
30 min	15 %
240 min	52 %
480 min	80 %
720 min	99 %

Beispiel 2

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[0.126] Die Pulvermischung aus Beispiel 1 wurde in Portionen zu 300 mg auf 80°C erhitzt und in die Matrize des Tabiettierwerkzuge eingefüllt. Anschließend erfolgte die Verpressung. Die Tabiette weist dieselben Eigenschaften auf wie die Tabiette nach Beispiel 1 hercestellt.

Beispiel 3

~ [01**27**]

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Rohstoff	Pro Tablette	Gesamtansatz
Tramadolhydrochlorid	50 mg	100 g
Polyethylenoxid, NF, MG 7 000 000 (Polyox WSR 303, Dow Chemicals)	100 mg	200 g
Gesamtgewicht	150 mg	300 g

[0128] Tramadolhydrochlorid und die vorstehend angegebener Komponenten wurden in einem Freitallmischer genischt. Ein Tablettierwerkzeug mit Oberstempel, Unterstempel und Matrize für Tabletten mit 7 mm Durchmesser wurde in einem Heizenbrank auf 80°C erhitzt. Mittels des erhitzten Werkzeugs wurden jeweils 150 mg der Pulvermischung verpreit; wobei der Preidruck für mindestens 15 s durch Einspannen des Tablettierwerkzeugs in einen Schraubstock aufrechterhalten wurde.

[0129] Die Bruchfestigkeit der Tabletten wurde gemäß der angegebenen Methode mit Hilfe der angegebenen Apparatur bestimmt. Bei einer Krafteinwirkung von 500 N trat kein Bruch der Tabletten auf.

[0130] Die in-vitro-Freisetzung des Wirkstoffs wurde wie in Beispiel 1 bestimmt und betrug:

Zeit	Freigesetzte Menge
30 min	15 %
240 min	62 %
480 min	88 %
720 min	99 %

Beispiel 4

[0131]

 Flohstoff
 Pro Tablette
 Gesamtansatz

 Tramadolhydrochlorid
 100 mg
 100 g

(fortgesetzt)

Rohstoff	Pro Tablette	Gesamtansatz
Polyethylenoxid, NF, MG 7 000 000 (Polyox WSR 303, Dow Chemicals)	180 mg	180 g
Xanthan, NF	20 mg	20 g
Gesamtgewicht	300 mg	300 g

O [132] Tramadolhydrochlorid, Xanthan und Polyethylenoxid wurden in einem Freifallmischer gemischt. Ein Tablettierwerkzeug mit Obersteinpel, Unterstempel und Matrize für Tabletten mit 10 mm Durchmesser und einem Wöbungsratüus von 8 mm wurde in einem Heizschrank auf 80°C erhitzt. Mittels des erhitzten Werkzeugs wurden jeweils 300 mg der Pulwermischung verpreßt, wobei der Preßdruck für mindestens 15 s durch Einspannen des Tablettierwerkzeugs ein einen Schrausbock aufwehlerhalten wurde.

[0133] Die Bruchfestigkeit der Tabletten wurde gemäß der angegebenen Methode mit Hilfe der angegebenen Apparatur gemessen. Bei einer Krafteinwirkung von 500 N trat kein Bruch der Tabletten auf. Die Tabletten wurden etwas plastferb Harfornt.

[0134] Die in-vitro-Freisetzung des Wirkstoffs aus der Zubereitung wurde wie in Beispiel 1 bestimmt und betrug:

Zeit	Freigesetzte Menge
30 min	14 %
240 min	54 %
480 min	81 %
720 min	99 %

Beispiel 5

[0136]

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Rohstoff	Pro Tablette	Gesamtansatz
Tramadolhydrochlorid	50 mg	100 g
Polyethylenoxid, NF, MG 7 000 000 (Polyox WSR 303, Dow Chemicals)	90 mg	180 g
Xanthan, NF	10 mg	20 g
Gesamtgewicht	300 mg	300 g

[0137] Tramadolhydrochlorid, Xarthan und Polyethylenodd wurden in einem Freifallmischer gemischt. Ein Tabletierwerkzeug mit Oberstempel, Unterstempel und Matrize für Oblongstableten mit 10 mm Länge und 5 mm Breite wurde in einem Heizschreins auf 90°C entitt. Mittels des erhitzten Werkzeugs wurden jeweils 150 mg der Pulvermischung verpreßt, wobel der Preßdruck für mindestens 15 s durch Einspannen des Tablettierwerkzeugs in einen Schraubstock auftrechtscheite.

[0138] Die Bruchfestigkeit der Tabletten wurde gemäß der angegebenen Methode mit Hilfe der angegebenen Apparatur gemessen. Bei einer Krafteinwirkung von 500 N trat kein Bruch der Tabletten auf. Die Tabletten wurden etwas plaatisch verformt.

[0139] Die in-vitro-Freisetzung des Wirkstoffs aus der Zubereitung wurde wie in Beispiel 1 bestimmt und betrug:

Zeit	Freigesetzte Menge
30 min	22 %

(fortgesetzt)

Zeit	Freigesetzte Menge
120 min	50 %
240 min	80 %
360 min	90 %
480 min	99 %

[0140] Die Tabletten konnten zu Stückchen bis zu ca. 2 mm Kantenlänge zerschnitten, aber nicht pulverisiert werden. Bei Versetzen der Stücke mit Wasser blidet sich ein hochtviskoses Gel. Das Gel war nur sehr schwer durch eine Irjektionskanüle von 0,9 mm zu pressen. Bei Einspritzen des Gels in Wasser mischte sich das Gel nicht spontan mit Wasser, sondern blieb visuell unterscheidbar.

Beispiel 6

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[0141] Wie in Beispiel 1 beschrieben, wurde eine Tablette mit folgender Zusammensetzung hergestellt:

Komponenten	ProTablette	Pro Ansatz
Oxycodon Hydrochlorid	20,0 mg	0,240 g
Xanthan NF	20,0 mg	0,240 g
Polyethylenoxid, NF, MG 7 000 000 (Polyox WSR 303 Dow Chemicals)	110,0 mg	1,320 g
Gesamtgewicht	150,0 mg	1,800 g

[0142] Die Freisetzung des Wirkstoffs wurde wie folgt bestimmt:

[0143] Die In-vitro-Freisetzung des Wirkstoffs aus der Tablette wurde in der Blattrührerapparatur nach Pharm. Eur. bestimmt. Die 1 emperatur des Freisetzungsmediums behug 37° Cund die Umdrehungsgesehwindigkeit. 75 Upr orb Minut. Als Freisetzungsmedium diente der in der USP beschriebene Phosphatpuffer pH 6,8. Die zum jeweiligen Prüfzeitpunkt in Lösungsmitte beifmidliche Nenne des Wirkstoffs wurde sebertändshoftomerfische bestimmt.

Zeit	Mittelwert
0 min	0 %
30 min	17 %
240 min	61 %
480 min	90 %
720 min	101,1 %

[0144] Die Bruchfestigkeit der Tabletten wurde gemäß der angegebenen Methode mit Hilfe der angegebenen Apparatur gemessen. Bei einer Krafteinwirkung von 500 N trat kein Bruch der Tabletten auf.

[0145] Die Tableten konnten zu Stückchen bis zu oa. 2 mm Kantenlänge zerschnitten, aber nicht pulveristert werden. Bei Versetzer der Stücke mit Wasser bildet sich ein hochviskosse Gel. Des Gel war nur sehr schwer durch ein elnjektionskanüle von 0,9 mm zu pressen. Bei Einspritzen des Gels in Wasser mischte sich das Gel nicht spontan mit Wasser, sondem blieb visuell urterscheidber.

Beispiel 7:

[0146]

Komponenten	Pro Tablette	Gesamtansatz	
Tramadol HCL	100,0 mg	2,0 g	

(fortgesetzt)

Komponenten	Pro Tablette	Gesamtansatz
Polyethylenoxid, NF, MG 7 000 000 (Polyox WSR 303, Dow Chemicals)	221,0 mg	4,42 g
Hydroxypropylmethylcellulose (Metholose 90 SH 100 000 cP von ShinEtsu)	20,0 mg	0,4 g
Butylhydroxytoluol (BHT)	0,2 mg	0,004 g
Gesamtgewicht	341,2 mg	6,824 g

[0147] Die angegebene BHT-Menge wurde in Ethanol (96%) gelöst, so dass man eine 7,7%-ige (m/m) ethanollsche Lösung erhielt. Diese wurde mit dem Polyethylenxdid gemischt und anschließend bei 40°C für 12 h gerocknet. Alle weltere Komponenten wurden dieser getrockneten Mischung zugesetzt und in einem Freifalmischer für 15 min

gemischt.
[0148] Die Herstellung der Tabletten erfolgte nach demselben Verlahren, wie es in Beispiel 1 angegeben. Es wurden

runde Stempei (Durchmesser 10 mm) mit einem Wößbungsradius von 8 mm verwendet. [0149] Die Bruchfestigkeit der Tabletten wurde nach der vorstehend beschriebenen Methode bestimmt. Bei einer Krafteinwirkung von 500 N rat kein Bruch auf. Die Tablette konnte weder mit einem Hammer noch mit Hilfe von Mörser und Pätill zerkleinert werden.

[0150] Die in vitro Freisetzung des Wirkstoffs aus der Darreichungsform wurde gem
äß den Angaben in Beispiel 1 zur Bestimmung der Freisetzung durchgeführt.

Zeit	Freigesetzte Wirkstoffmenge
30 min	17 %
240 min	59 %
480 min	86 %
720 min	98 %

[0151] Beispiel 8

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Komponenten	Pro Tablette	Gesamtansatz
Tramadol HCL	100,0 mg	2,0 g
Polyethylenoxid, NF, MG 7 000 000 (Polyox WSR 303, Dow Chemicals)	221,0	4,42 g
Hydroxypropylmethylcellulose (Metholose 90 SH 100 000 cP von ShinEtsu)	20,0 mg	0,4 g
Gesamtgewicht	341,0 mg	6,82 g

[0152] Die einzelnen Komponenten wurden in einem Freifallmischer für 15 Minuten gemischt. Die Herstellung der Tabietten erfolgte gemäß Belspiel 1 mit einem heißen Tabiettierwerkzeug. Es wurden runde Stempel (Durchmesser 10 mm) mit einem Wöblungsradius von 8 mm verwiendet.

⁵ [0153] Die Bruchfestigkeit der Tabletten wurde nach der angegebenen Methode bestimmt. Bei einer Krafteinwirkung von 500 N trat kein Bruch auf. Die Tablette konnte weder mit einem Hammer noch mit Hilfe von M\u00f6rser und Pistill zerkleinent werden.

[0154] Die in vitro Freisetzung des Wirkstoffs aus der Zubereitung wurde wie in Belspiel 1 angegeben bestimmt.

Zeit	Freigesetzte Wirkstoffmenge
30 min	16 %
240 min	57 %
480 min	84 %
720 min	96%

Patentansprüche

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- Gegen Missbrauch gesicherte, ohne Extrusion thermogeformte Darreichungsform, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass en eben einem oder mehreren Wirkstoffen mit Mißbrauchspotential (A) sowie ggf. physiologisch verträglichen Hillstoffen (B) mindestens ein synthetisches oder nat\u00fcriches Polymer (C) und ggf, mindestes ein Wachs (D) aufweist, wobei die Komponente (C) und die gegebenenfalls vorhandene Komponente (D) eine Bruchfestigkeit von mindestens 500 N aufweist
- 2. Darreichungsform gemäß Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass sie in Form einer Tablette vorliegt,
- Darreichungsform gemäß Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass sie in multipartikulärer Form, vorzugsweise in Form von Mikrotabietten, Mikrotabietten, Stranulaten, Sphäroiden, Perlen oder Pellets, ggf. zu Tabietten verpreßt oder in Kapseln abgefüllt, vorliegt,
- Darreichungsform gemäß einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 3, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass sie als Polymer (C)
 wenigstens ein Polymer ausgewählt aus der Gruppe umfassend Polyethylenoxid, Polymethylenoxid, Polypropylenoxid, Polyethylen, Polypropylen, Polyvinylchiorid, Polycarbonat, Polystyrol, Polyacrylat, Copolymerisate und deren
 Mischungen, vorzussweise Polyethylenoxid, enthält.
- Darreichungsform gem

 ß einem der Anspr

 üche 1 bis 4, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass das Polyethylenoxid (C)
 ein Molekulargewicht von mindestens 0.5 Mio, aufweist.
 - Darreichungsform gemäß Anspruch 5, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass das Molekulargewicht des Polyethylenoxids (C) mindestens 1 Mio. beträgt.
 - Darreichungsform gemäß Anspruch 6, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass das Molekulargewicht des Polyethylenoxids (C) 1-15 Mio. beträgt.
- Darreichungsform gem
 ß einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 7, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass sie als Wachs (D) wenigstens ein natürliches, habsynthetisches oder synthetisches Wachs mit einem Erweichungspunkt von wenigstens
 60°C enthält
 - Darreichungsform gemäß Anspruch 8, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass das Wachs (D) Camaubawachs oder Bienenwachs ist.
 - Darreichungsform gem
 äß einem der Anspr
 üch 1 bis 9, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass die Komponente(n) (C)
 und gegebenenfalls (C) in solchen Mengen vorliegt, dass die Darreichungsform eine Bruchfestigkeit von mindestens
 50 N aufweist.
- 49 11. Darreichungsform gemäß einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 10, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass der Wirkstoff (A) wenigstens ein Wirkstoff ausgewählt aus der Gruppe umfessend Opiolde, Tranquillentien, Stimulatione, Berbfurzte und weitere Betäubungsmittel ist.
- 12. Darreichungsform gemäß einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 11, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass sie noch mindestens eine der nachfolgenden Komponenten a)-f) aufweist:
 - (a) wenigstens einen den Nasen- und/oder Rachenraum reizenden Stoff,
 - (b) wenigstens ein viskositätserh\u00f6hendes Mittel, das in einem mit Hilfe einer notwendigen Mindestmenge an einer w\u00e4\u00f6rigen Filissigkeit aus der Darreichungsform gewonnener Extrakt ein Gelbildet, welches vorzugsweise beim Einbringen in eine weitere Menge einer w\u00e4\u00dfragen Filissigkeit visuell unterscheidber bleibt,
 - (c) wenigstens einen Antagonisten für den Wirkstoff bzw. die Wirkstoffe mit Missbrauchspotential
 - (d) wenigstens ein Emetikum.
 - (e) wenigstens einen Farbstoff als aversives Mittel
 - (f) wenigstens einen Bitterstoff.
 - 13. Darreichungsform gemäß Anspruch 12, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass der Reizstoff gemäß Komponente (a) ein Brennen, einen Juckreiz, einen Niesreiz, eine vermehrte Sekretbildung oder eine Kombination mindestens zweier dieser Baize vernisseht.

- 14. Darreichungsform gemäß Anspruch 12 oder 13, dadurch gekennzelchnet, dass der Reizstoff gemäß Komponente (a) auf einem oder mehreren Inhaltsstoffen wenigstens einer Scharfstoffdroge basiert.
- 15. Darreichungsform gemäß Anspruch 14, dadurch gekennzelichnet, dass die Schaftsfüfdroge wenigstens eine Droge ausgewählt aus der Gruppe umfassend Alli sativi Bubus, Asari Rhizoma C. Herba, Calami Rhizoma, Capsici Fructus (Paprika), Capsici Fructus acer (Cayennepfelfer), Curcumae longes Rhizoma, Curcumae xanthornizae Rhizoma, Galangae Rhizoma, Myristicae Semen, Piperis nigh Fructus (Pfelfer), Sinapis allase (Erucae) Semen, Sinapis nigh Semen, Zedorafes Rhizoma und Zingiberis Rhizoma, besonders bevorzugt wenigstens eine Droge ausgewählt aus der Gruppe umfassend Capsici Fructus (Paprika), Capsici Fructus acer (Cayennepfelfer) und Piperis night Fructus (Pfelfer) ist.

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- 16. Darreichungsform gemäß Anspruch 14 oder 15, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass der inhaltsstoff der Scharfstoffdrog als eine o-Methoxy(Methyl)-phenofVerbindung, eine Säureamid-Verbindung vorliegt, ein Senföl oder eine Sulffdverbindung ist oder sich von einer solchen Verbindung ableitet.
- 17. Darreichungsform gemäß einem der Ansprüche 14 bis 16, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass der Inhaltsstoff der Scharfstoffdroge wenigstens ein Inhaltsstoff ausgewählt aus der Gruppe umfassend Myristichin, Elemich, Isoeugenol, B-Aasron, Sarfo, Gingsreichn, Kanthornikzo (Lepsaichioiden, vorzugsweise trans-Piperin, Glucceinoiaten, vorzugsweise Landinater auf Basis von nichtflüchtigen Senfölen, besonders bevorzugt auf Basis von p-Hydroxyberzyjsenföl, Methylmercaptosenföl oder Methylsulfonylsenföl, und eine von diesen Inhaltsstoffen abgeleiteten Verbindung ist.
- Darreichungsform gemäß einem der Ansprüche 12 bis 17, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass die Komponente (b) wenigsters ein viskositätserhöhendes Mittel ausgewählt aus der Gruppe umfassend mikrokristalline Cellulose mit. 11 Gew.-3s. Carboxymethylceilulose-Natrium (Wocel® RC 691), Carboxymethylceilulose-Natrium (Blanose®, CMC-Na G3000-®, Frimusion BLC-5®, Tylose G300 P®, Polyacrystäure (Carbopo® 980 Nr. Carbopo® 981), Johannis-brotkernmehl (Cesapedir® PL-70, Cesagesum® LN-13, Postine aus Chruströthsen der Arpfelin (Cesapedir® PM Medium Rapid 5et), Wachsmaisstärke (C*Gel (42019), Natriumalginat (Frimulsion ALG (E4019®), Guarkernmehl (Frimulsion BMP, Polygum 261-175®), lota-Carrageen (Frimulsion D021®), Karaya Gurmii, Gellangummi (Kelcogel F®, Kelcogel LT100®), Galaktomannan (Meyprogat 150®), Tarakemmehl (Polygum 431*®), Proplenglykoalginat (Protanal-Ester SD-Le®), Apfelpschin, Natrium-Hysiluronat, Tragant, Taragummi (Vidogum SP 200®), fermentiertes Poysaccharid-Welland Gum (K1A86) und Ashathar-Gurmii (Kartural 1809).
- 19. Darreichungsform gemäß einem der Ansprüche 12 bis 18, dedurch gekennzeichnet, das die Komponente (c) wenigstens ein Opioli-Antagoniat susgewählt aus der Gruppe umfassend Natioxon, Natirexon, Natiorphin, Natiophin und eine entsprechende physiologisch verträgliche Verbindung, insbesondere eine Base, ein Satz oder Solvat ist.
- 20. Darreichungsform gemäß einem der Ansprüche 12 bis 18, dadurch gekennzelchnet, dass als Komponente (c) wenigsters ein Neuroleptikum als Stimulanz-Antagonist, vorzugsweise ausgewählt aus der Gruppe umfassend Haloperidol, Promethaelin, Flupphenczin, Perphenazin, Levenmepromazin, Thloridazin, Perazin, Chlorprotheaxin, Zucklopantexol, Flupentexol, Prithipendyl, Zotepin, Penperidol, Piparmeron, Melperol und Bromperidol ist.
- 21. Darreichungsform gemäß einem der Ansprüche 12 bis 20, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass das Emetikum gemäß Komponente (d) auf einem oder mehreren Inhaltsstoffen von Radix Ipecacuanhae (Brechwurzeil), vorzugsweise auf dem Inhaltsstoff Emerin basieft, undfoder Apomorphin ist.
- 22. Darreichungsform gemäß einem der Ansprüche 12 bis 21, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass die Komponente (e) wenigstens ein physiologisch verträglicher Farbstoff ist.
 - 23. Darreichungsform gernäß einem der Ansprüche 12 bis 22, dedurch gekennzeichnet, dass die Komponente (f) wenigsters ein Bitterstoff ausgewählt aus der Gruppe umfassend Aromaöle, vorzugsweise Pfelferminzöl, Euklayptusöl, Bittermandelöl, Menthol und deren Mischungen, Fruchtaromastoffe, vorzugsweise von Zitronen, Orangen, Limonen, Grapefruit und deren Mischungen aus wenigstens 2 Komponenten, Denatoniumbenzoat und deren Mischungen aus wenigstens 2 Komponenten, Denatoniumbenzoat und deren Mischungen aus wenigstens 2 Komponenten ist.
 - 24. Darreichungsform gemäß einem der Ansprüche 12 bis 23. dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass der Wirkstoff bzw. die

Wirkstoffe (A) von der Komponente (c) und/oder (d) und/oder (f) räumlich geltrennt, vorzugsweise ohne direkten kontakt sind, wobei der Wirkstoff bzw. die Wirkstoffe (A) bevorzugt in wenigstens einer Untereinheit (X) und die Komponenten (c) und/oder (d) und/oder (f) in wenigstens einer Untereinheit (Y) vorliegen und die Komponenten (c) und/oder (d) und/oder (f) aus der Untereinheit (Y) bei bestimmungsgemäßer Applikation der Dameichungsform im Köper bzw. bei Einmahren icht ihre Wirkung entfallen.

- 25. Darreichungsform gernäß einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 24, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass sie wenigstens einen Wirkstoff zumindest teilweise in retardierter Form enthält.
- 26. Darreichungsform gemäß Anspruch 25, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass jeder der Wirkstoffe mit Missbrauchspotential (A) in einer Betardmatrix vorliegt.
 - Darreichungsform gemäß Anspruch 26, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass die Komponente (C) und/oder die gegebenenfalls vorhandene Komponente (D) auch als Retardmatrixmaterial dient.

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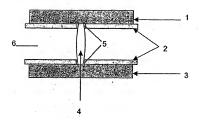
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- Verfahren zur Herstellung einer Darreichungsform gemäß einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 27, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass man ohne Einsatz eines Extruders
 - die Komponenten (A), (B), (C) und die gegebenenfalls vorhandene Komponente (D) mischt sowie die ggf. vorhandenen Komponenten (a) bis (f) milmischt oder, soweit notwendig, separat unter Zusatz der Komponente (C) und oegebenenfalls (D) mischt
 - und die resultierende Mischung oder die resultierenden Mischungen ggf. nach einer Granulierung zu der Darreichungsform unter vorangehender oder gleichzeitiger Wärmeelnwirkung durch Krafteinwirkung formt.
- 25 29. Verfahren gemäß Anspruch 28, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass die Granulierung gemäß einer Schmelz- oder Feuchtgranulierung durchgeführt wird.
 - 30. Darreichungsform nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 27 erhältlich nach Verfahren gemäß Anspruch 28 oder 29.



Figur 1



Europäisches Patentamt EUROPÄISCHER RECHERCHENBERICHT EP 06 02 4704

Nummer der Anmeldung

	EINSCHLÄGIGE DOK	UMENTE		
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	München	18. Oktober 2007	TOU	LACIS, C
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ANHANG ZUM EUROPÄISCHEN RECHERCHENBERICHT ÜBER DIE EUROPÄISCHE PATENTANMELDUNG NR.

EP 06 02 4704

In diesem Anhang sind die Mitglieder der Patentfamilien der im obengenannten europäischen Recherchenbericht angeführten Patentickumente anggeben ein der mit einem der Frankliche und der Datei des Europäischen Patentamts am Die Angaben über if annillenmitglieder entsprechen dem Stand der Datei des Europäischen Patentamts am Diese Angaben dien nur zur Unterrichtung und erfolgen ohne Gewähr

18-19-2007

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Für nähere Einzelheiten zu diesem Anhang . siehe Amtsblatt des Europäischen Patentamts, Nr.12/82

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(19) United States

(12) Patent Application Publication (10) Pub. No.: US 2003/0068392 A1 Apr. 10, 2003 (43) Pub. Date:

(54) PHARMACEUTICAL FORMULATION CONTAINING OPIOID AGONIST, OPIOID ANTAGONIST AND IRRITANT

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- (21) Appl. No.: 10/214,409
- (22) Filed: Aug. 6, 2002

Related U.S. Application Data

(60) Provisional application No. 60/310,515, filed on Aug.

Publication Classification

- (51) Int. Cl.7 A61K 35/78; A61K 31/165;
- A61K 31/485 (52) U.S. Cl. 424/760; 514/2; 514/282; 514/622
- (57) ABSTRACT

Disclosed in certain embodiments is an oral dosage form comprising: a therapeutically effective amount of an opioid analgesic; an opioid antagonist; and an irritant in an effective amount to impart an irritating sensation to an abuser upon administration of the dosage form after tampering.

PHARMACEUTICAL FORMULATION CONTAINING OPIOID AGONIST, OPIOID ANTAGONIST AND IRRITANT

[0001] This application claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Serial No. 60/310,515, filed Aug. 6, 2001, hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[9002] Opioid analgesics are sometimes the subject of a abuse. Typically, a particular dose of an opioid analgesic is more potent when administered parenterally as compared to the same dose administered orally. Therefore, one popular mode of abuse of oral opioid formulations involves the extraction of the opioid from the dosage form, and the subsequent injection of the opioid (using any "suitable" vehicle for intection) in order to achieve a "hist."

[0003] In the prior art, there have previously been attempts to control the abuse potential associated with opioid analgesics. For example, the combination of immediate release pentazocine and naloxone has been utilized in tablets available in the United States, commercially available as Talwin®Nx from Sanofi-Winthrop. Talwin®Nx is indicated for the relief of moderate to severe pain. Talwin@Nx contains immediate release pentazocine hydrochloride equivalent to 50 mg base and naloxone hydrochloride equivalent to 0.5 mg base. The amount of naloxone present in this combination has low activity when taken orally, and minimally interferes with the pharmacologic action of pentazocine. However, this amount of naloxone given parenterally has profound antagonistic action to narcotic analgesics. Thus, the inclusion of naloxone is intended to curb a form of misuse of oral pentazocine which occurs when the dosage form is solubilized and injected. Therefore, this dosage has lower potential for parenteral misuse than previous oral pentazocine formulations.

[9004] A fixed combination therapy comprising tilidine (50 mg) and nalconne (4 mg) has been available in Germany for the management of severe pain since 1978 (Valoron®N, Goedecke). The rationale for the combination of these critics is effective pain relief and the prevention of tilidine addition through nalconne-induced antagonisms at the morphine receptor. A fixed combination of buprenorphine and nalcoxone was introduced in 1991 in New Zealand (Temgesic®Nx, Reckitt & Colman) for the treatment of pain.

[0005] Purdue Pharma L.P currently markets sustainedrelease oxycodone in dosage forms containing 10, 20, 40, and 80 mg oxycodone hydrochloride under the tradename OxyContin.

[0006] U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,266,331; 5,508,042; 5,549,912 and 5,656,295 disclose sustained release oxycodone formulations.

[0007] U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,769,372 and 4,785,000 to Kreck describe methods of treating patients suffering from chronic pain or chronic cough without provoking intestinal dysmo-tility by administering 1 to 2 desage units comprising from about 1.5 to about 100 mg of opioid analgesic or antitussive and from about 1 to about 18 mg of an opioid analgesin abaving little to no systemic antagonist activity when administered orally, from 1 to 5 times daily.

[0008] U.S. Pat. No. 6,228,863 to Palermo et al. describes compositions and methods of preventing abuse of opioid dosage forms.

[0009] WO 99/32119 to Kaiko et al. describes compositions and methods of preventing abuse of opioid dosage forms

[0010] U.S. Pat. No. 5,472,943 to Crain et al. describes methods of enhancing the analgesic potency of bimodally acting opioid agonists by administering the agonist with an opioid antagonist.

[0011] Additionally, Shaw et al., U.S. Pat. No. 3,980,766, relates to drugs which are suitable for therapy in the transmost of arcotic drug addiction by or aluse, e.g., methadone, formulated to prevent injection abuse through concentration of the active component in aqueous solution by incorporating in a solid dosage or tablet form of such drug an ingestible solid having litckening properties which cause rapid increase in viscosity upon concentration of an aqueous solution thereof.

[0012] However, there still exists a need for a safe and effective treatment of pain with opioid analgesic dosage forms which are less subject to abuse than current therapies.

[0013] All documents cited herein, including the foregoing, are incorporated by reference in their entireties for all purposes.

OBJECTS AND SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0014] It is an object of certain embodiments of the invention to provide an oral dosage form of an opioid analgesic which is subject to less parenteral abuse than other dosage forms.

[0015] It is an object of certain embodiments of the invention to provide an oral dosage form of an opioid analgesic which is subject to less intranasal abuse than other dosage forms.

[0016] It is an object of certain embodiments of the invention to provide an oral dosage form of an opioid analgesic which is subject to less oral abuse than other dosage forms.

[0017] It is a further object of certain embodiments of the invention to provide an oral dosage form of an opioid analgesic which is subject to less diversion than other dosage forms.

[0018] It is a further object of certain embodiments of the invention to provide a method of treating pain in human patients with an oral dosage form of an opioid analgesic while reducing the abuse potential of the dosage form.

[0019] It is a further object of certain embodiments of the invention to provide a method of manufacturing an oral dosage form of an opioid analgesic such that it has less abuse potential.

[0020] These objects and others are achieved by the present invention, which is directed in part to an oral desage form comprising an opioid analgesic; an opioid antagonis; and at least one aversive agent for reducing the abuse of the opioid analgesic.

[0021] In certain embodiments of the present invention, the oral dosage forms of the present invention comprising an opioid analgesic; an opioid antagonist; and an aversive agent or agents as a component(s) of the dosage form helps to

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prevent injection abuse by decreasing the "attractiveness" of the dosage form to a potential abuser.

[0022] In certain embodiments of the present invention, the dosage form comprises an aversive agent such as a bittering agent to discourage an abuser from tampering with the dosage form and thereafter inhaling or swallowing the tampered dosage form. Preferably, the bittering agent is released when the dosage form is tampered with and provides an unpleasant taste to the abuser upon inhalation and/or swallowing of the tampered dosage form.

[0023] In certain embodiments of the present invention, the dosage form comprises an aversive agent such as an irritant to discourage an abuser from tampering with the dosage form and thereafter inhaling, injecting, or swallowing the tampered dosage form. Preferably, the irritant is release when the dosage form is tampered with and provides a burning or irritating effect to the abuser upon inhabation, njection, and/or swallowing the tampered dosage form.

[0024] In certain embodiments of the present invention, the dosage form comprises an aversive agent such as a gelling agent to discourage an abuser from tampering with the dosage form and thereafter inhaling, injecting, or swallowing the tampered dosage form. Preferably, the gelling agent is released when the dosage form is tampered with and provides a gel-like quality to the tampered dosage form which slows the absorption of the opioid analgesic such that an abuser is less likely to obtain a rapid "high". In certain preferred embodiments, when the dosage form is tampered with and exposed to a small amount (e.g., less than about 10 ml) of an aqueous liquid (e.g., water), the dosage formi will be unsuitable for injection and/or inhalation. Upon the addition of the aqueous liquid, the tampered dosage form preferably becomes thick and viscous, rendering it unsuitable for injection. The term "unsuitable for injection" is defined for purposes of the present invention to mean that one would have substantial difficulty injecting the dosage form (e.g., due to pain upon administration or difficulty pushing the dosage form through a syringe) due to the viscosity imparted on the dosage form, thereby reducing the potential for abuse of the opioid analgesic in the dosage form. In certain embodiments, the gelling agent is present in such an amount in the dosage form that attempts at evaporation (by the application of heat) to an aqueous mixture of the dosage form in an effort to produce a higher concentration of the therapeutic agent, produces a highly viscous substance unsuitable for injection.

[9025] When nasally inhaling the tampered dosage form, the gelling agent can become gel like upon administration to the nasal passages due to the moisture of the mucous membranes. This also makes such formulations aversive to nasal administration, as the gel will stick to the nasal passage and minimize absorption of the abusable substance.

[0026] In certain embodiments of the present invention, the dosage form comprises a combination of any or all of the aforementioned aversive agents (e.g., a bittering agent, an irritant, and/or a gelling agent) to discourage an abuser from tampering with the dosage form and thereafter inhaling, injecting, and/or swallowing the tampered dosage form.

[0027] Embodiments specifically contemplated include bittering agent; gelling agent; irritant; bittering agent and gelling agent; bittering agent and irritant; gelling agent and irritant; bittering agent and gelling agent; bittering agent and irritant; gelling agent and irritant; and bittering agent and gelling agent and irritant.

[9028] In certain preferred embodiments, the dosage forms are controlled release ord dosage forms comprising a therapeutically effective amount of an opioid analgasic and an opioid analgasic and an opioid analgasic and provide seffective with one or more of the aversive agents described above such that the dosage form provides effective pain relief for at least about 12 hours, or at least about 24 hours, when or ally administered to a human notion.

[0029] In certain embodiments of the present invention the opioid antagonist present in the dosage form is present in a substantially non-releasable form (i.e., "sequestered") when the dosage form is administered intact as directed. Preferably, because the opioid antagonist is present in the dosage form form in a substantially non-releasable form, it does not substantially block the analgesic effect of the opioid agonist when the dosage form is orally administered intact, and does not pose a risk of precipitation of withdrawal in opioid tolerant or dependent patients.

[0030] In certain embodiments of the present invention, the aversive agent present in the dosage form is present in a substantially non-releasable form (i.e., "sequestered") instead of, or in addition to, the opioid antagonist being in a substantially non-releasable form.

[0031] In other embodiments, the aversive agent may not be "sequestered" as disclosed above wherein the aversive agent is not released or minimally released from an intact dosage form, but may have a modified or sustained release so as not to dump the aversive agent in a particular section of the gastrointestinal tract; e.g. the stomach, where it may cause an unwanted effect such as excessive irritation. The aversive agent can be combined with an enteric carrier to delay its release or combined with a carrier to provide a sustained release of the aversive agent. However, it is contemplated in the present invention that the aversive agent will preferably not have any significant side effect (e.g., gastrointestinal side effect) even if all of the aversive agent is immediately released upon oral administration of an intact dosage form as directed. The aversive agent(s) can also be in the dosage form in releasable form and non-releasable form in any combination. For example, a dosage form can have a bittering agent, irritant, gel or combination thereof in releasable form and non-releasable form as disclosed in U.S. Patent Application entitled "Compositions And Methods To Prevent Abuse Of Opioids" filed Aug. 6, 2002. Likewise, the antagonist of the present invention may be in releasable form, non-releasable form or a combination of releasable form and non-releasable form as disclosed in U.S. Patent Application entitled "Pharmaceutical Formulations Containing Opioid Agonist, Releasable Antagonist, and Sequestered Antagonist" filed Aug. 6, 2002 and hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety, in combination with one of the aversive agents disclosed herein.

[9032] For example, the antagonist of the present invention can be an antagonist with minimal oral activity such as naloxone in releasable or "non-sequestered" form. The inclusion of such an antagonist would be a deterrent to paranteral abuse of the dosage form and the aversive agents of the present invention (i.e., bittering agent, irritant, gelling asent) would be a deterrent to oral and nasal abuse of the dosage form. In addition, the dosage form can contain a "sequestered" antagonist such as a bioavailable antagonist to further deter the oral and nasal abuse of the dosage form upon administration of a tampered dosage form.

[0033] The term "aversive agent" is defined for purposes of the present invention to mean a bittering agent, an irritant, or a gelling agent.

[0034] The term "tampered dosage form" is defined for purposes of the present invention to mean that the dosage form has been manipulated by mechanical, thermal, and/or themical means which changes the physical properties of the dosage form, e.g., to liberate the opioid agonist for immediate release if it is in sustained release form, or to make the opioid agonist available for inappropriate uses such as administration by an alternate route, e.g., parenterally. The tampering can be, e.g., by means of crushings, shearing, grinding, chewing, dissolution in a solvent, heating, (e.g., greater than about 45° C.), or any combination thereof.

[0035] The term "substantially non-releasable form" for purposes of the present invention refers to an opioid antagonist and/or aversive agent that is not released or substantially not released at one hour after the intact dosage form containing an opioid agonist, an opioid antagonist and at least one aversive agent is orally administered (i.e., without having been tampered with). Formulations comprising an opioid antagonist in a dosage form in a substantially nonreleasable form are described in U.S. application Ser. No. 09/781,081, entitled "Tamper Resistant Oral Opioid Agonist Formulations", filed Feb. 8, 2001, the disclosure of which is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety. For purposes of the present invention, the amount released after oral administration of the intact dosage form may be measured in-vitro via the dissolution at 1 hour of the dosage form in 900 ml of Simulated Gastric Fluid using a USP Type II (paddle) apparatus at 75 rpm at 37° C. Such a dosage form is also referred to as comprising a "sequestered antagonist" and/or a "sequestered aversive agent" depending on the agent or agents which are not released or substantially not released. In certain preferred embodiments of the invention, the substantially non-releasable form of the antagonist and/ or the aversive agent is resistant to laxatives (e.g., mineral oil) used to manage delayed colonic transit and resistant to achlorhydric states. Preferably, the aversive agent is not released or not substantially released 4, 8, 12 and/or 24 hours after oral administration.

[0036] The phrase "at least partially blocking the opioid effect", is defined for purposes of the present invention to mean that the opioid antagonist at least significantly blocks the euphoric effect of the opioid antagonist, thereby reducing the potential for abuse of the opioid agonist in the dosage form.

[0037] The phrase "analgesic effectiveness" is defined for purposes of the present invention as a satisfactory reduction in or elimination of pain, along with a tolerable level of side effects, as determined by the human patient.

[0038] The phrase "not substantially blocking the analgesic effect of an opioid agonist" for purposes of the present invention means that the opioid antagonist does not block the effects of the opioid agonist in sufficient degree as to render the dosage form therapeutically less effective for providine analgesia. [0039] The term "sustained release" is defined for purposes of the present invention as the release of the opioid analgesic from the oral dosage form at such a rate that blood (e.g., plasma) concentrations (levels) are maintained within the therapeutic range but below toxic levels over an extended period of time, e.g., from about 12 to about 24 hours as compared to an immediate release product. Preferably the sustained release is sufficient to provide a twiceaday or a one-a-day formulation.

[0040] The term "particles" of opioid antagonist, as used herein, refers to granules, spheroids, beads or pellets comprising the opioid antagonist. In certain preferred embodiments, the opioid antagonist particles are about 0.2 to about 2 mm in diameter, more preferably about 0.5 to about 2 mm in diameter.

[0041] The term "parenterally" as used herein includes subcutaneous injections, intravenous injections, intramuscular injections, intrasternal injections, infusion techniques, or other methods of injection known in the art.

[0042] The term "inhaled" as used herein includes transmucosal, trans-bronchial, and trans-nasal abuse.

[0043] The term "bittering agent" as used herein includes a compound used to impart a bitter taste, bitter flavor, etc., to an abuser administering a tampered dosage form of the present invention.

[0044] The term "irritant" as used herein includes a compound used to impart an irritating, e.g., burning or uncomfortable, sensation to an abuser administering a tampered dosage form of the present invention.

[0045] The term "gelling agent" as used herein includes a compound or composition used to impart gel-like or thickening quality to a tampered dosage form upon the addition of moisture or liquid.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0046] The aversive agents of the present invention are preferably for use in connection with oral dosage forms including opioid analgesies and opioid antagonists, which provide valuable analgesis but which may be abused. This is particularly true for controlled release opioid analgesic products which have a large dose of a destrable opioid analgesic intended to be released over a period of time in each dosage unit. Drug abusers typically may take a controlled-release product and crush, shear, grind, chew, dissolve and/or heat, extract or otherwise damage the product so that the full contents of the dosage form become available for immediate absorption by injection, inhalation, and/or cal consumption.

[0047] In certain embodiments, the present invention comprises a method for preventing or deterring of the abuse of opioid analgesites by the inclusion of an opioid antagonist and at least one aversive agent in the dosage form with the opioid analgesic.

[0048] In certain embodiments of the present invention wherein the dosage form includes an aversive agent comprising a bittering agent, various bittering agents can be employed including, for example and without limitation, natural, artificial and synthetic flavor oils and flavoring aromatics and/or oils, olcorosins and extracts derived from

plants, leaves, flowers, fruits, and so forth, and combinations thereof. Nonlimiting representative flavor oils include spearmint oil, peppermint oil, eucalyptus oil, oil of nutmeg, alspice, mace, oil of bitter almonds, menthol and the like. Also useful bittering agents are artificial, natural and syn-hetic fruit flavors such as citrus oils including lemon, orange, lime, grapefruit, and fruit essences and so forth. Additional bittering agents include sucross derivatives (e.g., sucross octaacetale), chlorosacrose derivatives, quinies sul-plate, and the like The preferred bittering agent for use in the present invention is Denatonium Benzoate Ni-Anhydrous, sold under the name Bitrex^{rol} (Macfarlan Smith Limited, Edinburgh, UK).

[0049] With the inclusion of a bittering agent in the formulation, the intake of the tampered, with dosage form produces a bitter taste upon inhalation or oral administration which in certain embodiments spoils or hinders the pleasure of obtaining a high from the tampered dosage form, and prefearably prevents the abuse of the dosage form.

[0050] A bittering agent may be added to the formulation in an amount of less than about 10% by weight, preferably less than about 10% by weight, most preferably less than about 10% by weight, most preferably less than about 10% by weight of the dosage form, and most preferably in an amount ranging from about 0.1 to 1.0 percent by weight of the dosage form depending on the particular bittering agent(s) used. A dosage form including a bittering agent preferably discourages improper usage of the tampered dosage form by imparting a disagreeable taste or flavor to the tampered dosage form.

[0051] In certain embodiments of the present invention wherein the dosage form includes an aversive agent comprising an irritant, various irritants can be employed including, for example and without limitation capsaicin, a capsaicin analog with similar type properties as capsaicin, and the like. Some capsaicin analogues or derivatives include for example and without limitation, resiniferatoxin, tinyatoxin, heptanoylisobutylamide, heptanoyl guaiacylamide, other isobutylamides or guaiacylamides, dihydrocapsaicin, homovanillyl octylester, nonanoyl vanillylamide, or other compounds of the class known as vanilloids. Resiniferatoxin is described, for example, in U.S. Pat. No. 5,290,816 (Blumberg), issued Mar. 1, 1994. U.S. Pat. No. 4,812,446 (Brand), issued Mar. 14, 1989, describes capsaicin analogs and methods for their preparation. Further, U.S. Pat. No. 4,424,205 (LaHann et al.), issued Jan. 3, 1984, cite Newman, "Natural and Synthetic Pepper-Flavored Substances" published in 1954 as listing pungency of capsaicin-like analogs. Ton et al., British Journal of Pharmacology, 10, pp. 175-182 (1955) discuss pharmacological actions of capsaicin and its ana-

[0052] With the inclusion of an irritant (e.g., capsaicin) in the dosage form, when the dosage form is tampered with, the capsaicin imparts a burning or disconforting quality to the to the abuser to preferably discourage the inhalation, injection, or oral administration of the tampered dosage form, and preferably to prevent the abuse of the dosage form. Suited capsaicin compositions include capsaicin (trans 8-methyl-N-vanillyl-6-noneamide) or analogues thereof in a concentration between about 100 L052 was 40 50% by weight, preferably between about 1 and about 7.5% by weight, and most preferably, between about 1 and about 7.5% by weight.

[0053] In certain embodiments of the present invention wherein the dosage form includes an aversive agent com-

prising a gelling agent, various gelling agents can be employed including, for example and without limitation. sugars or sugar derived alcohols, such as mannitol, sorbitol, and the like, starch and starch derivatives, cellulose derivatives, such as microcrystalline cellulose, sodium caboxymethyl cellulose, methylcellulose, ethyl cellulose, hydroxyethyl cellulose, hydroxypropyl cellulose, and hydroxypropyl methylcellulose, attapulgites, bentonites, dextrins, alginates, carrageenan, gum tragacanth, gum acacia, guar gum, xanthan gum, pectin, gelatin, kaolin, lecithin, magnesium aluminum silicate, the carbomers and carbopols, polyvinylpyrrolidone, polyethylene glycol, polyethylene oxide, polyvinyl alcohol, silicon dioxide, surfactants, mixed surfactant/wetting agent systems, emulsifiers, other polymeric materials, and mixtures thereof, etc. In certain preferred embodiments, the gelling agent is xanthan gum. In other preferred embodiments, the gelling agent of the present invention is pectin. The pectin or pectic substances useful for this invention include not only purified or isolated pectates but also crude natural pectin sources, such as apple, citrus or sugar beet residues which have been subjected, when necessary, to esterification or de-esterification, e.g., by alkali or enzymes. Preferably, the pectins used in this invention are derived from citrus fruits such as lime, lemon, grapefruit, and orange.

[0054] With the inclusion of a gelling agent in the dosage form, when the dosage form is tampered with, the gelling agent preferably imparts a gel-like quality to the tampered dosage form which preferably spoils or hinders the pleasure of obtaining a rapid high from the tampered dosage form due to the gel like consistency in contact with the mucous membrane, and in certain embodiments, prevents the abuse of the dosage form by minimizing absorption, e.g. in the masal passages. A gelling agent may be added to the formulation in a ratio of gelling agent to opioid agonist of from about 1:40 to about 40:1 by weight, preferably from about 1:10 to about 30:1 by weight, and more preferably from about 2:10 about 10:1 by weight of the opioid agonist.

[0055] In certain other embodiments, the dosage form forms a viscous gel after the dosage form is tampered with, dissolved in an aqueous liquid (from about 0.5 to about 10 ml and preferably from 1 to about 5 ml), causing the resulting mixture to have a viscosity of at least about 10 eP. Most preferably, the resulting mixture will have a viscosity of at least about 60 eP.

[0056] In certain other embodimens, the dosage form forms a viscous gel after the dosage form is tampered with, dissolved in an aqueous liquid (from about 0.5 to about 10 ml and preferably from 1 to about 5 ml) and then heated (e.g., greater than about 45° C.), causing the resulting mixture to have a viscosity of at least about 10 eP. Most preferably, the resulting mixture will have a viscosity of at least about 60°.

[0057] In certain embodiments, the dosage form may include one or more of the aforementioned aversive agents. For safety reasons, the amount of the bittering agent, irritant, or gelling agent in the formulation of the present invention should not be toxic to humans.

[0058] Opioid antagonists useful in the present invention include, for example and without limitation, naltrexone, naloxone, nalmefene, nalide, nalmexone, nalorphine, nalorphine dinicotinate, cyclazocine, levallorphan, pharmaceuti-

cally acceptable salts thereof, and mixtures thereof. In certain preferred embodiments, the opioid antagonist is naloxone or nalirexone. In certain embodiments, the amount of the opioid antagonist included in the dosage form, may be about 10 ng to 275 mg.

[0059] Naloxone is an opioid antagonist which is almost void of agonist effects. Subcutaneous doses of up to 12 mg of naloxone produce no discernable subjective effects, and 24 mg naloxone causes only slight drowsiness. Small doses (0.4-0.8 mg) of naloxone given intramuscularly or intravenously in man prevent or promptly reverse the effects of morphine-like opioid agonist. One mg of naloxone intravenously has been reported to completely block the effect of 25 mg of heroin. The effects of naloxone are seen almost immediately after intravenous administration. The drug is absorbed after oral administration, but has been reported to be metabolized into an inactive form rapidly in its first passage through the liver such that it has been reported to have significantly lower potency than as when parenterally administered. Oral dosages of more than 1 g have been reported to be almost completely metabolized in less than 24 hours. It has been reported that 25% of naloxone administered sublingually is absorbed. Weinberg, et al., Sublingual Absorption of selected Opioid Analgesics, Clin Pharmacol Ther. (1988); 44:335-340.

[0060] Other opioid antagonists, for example, cyclazocine and naltrexone, both of which have cyclopropylmethyl substitutions on the nitrogen, retain much of their-efficacy by the oral route and their durations of action are much longer, approaching 24 hours after their oral administration.

[0061] In the treatment of patients previously addicted to opioids, naltrexone has been used in large oral doses (over 100 mg) to prevent euphorigenic effects of opioid agonists. Naltrexone has been reported to exert strong preferential blocking action against min over delta sites. Naltrexone is known as a synthetic congener of oxymorphone with no opioid agonist properties, and differs in structure from oxymorphone by the replacement of the methyl group located on the nitrogen atom of oxymorphone with a cyclopropylmethyl group. The hydrochloride salt of naltrexone is soluble in water up to about 100 mg/cc. The pharmacological and pharmacokinetic properties of naltrexone have been evaluated in multiple animal and clinical studies. See, e.g., Gonzalez J P. et al. Naltrexone: A review of its Pharmacodynamic and Pharmacokinetic Properties and Therapeutic Efficacy in the Management of Opioid Dependence. Drugs 1988; 35:192-213, hereby incorporated by reference. Following oral administration, naltrexone is rapidly absorbed (within I hour) and has an oral bioavailability ranging from 5-40%. Naltrexone's protein binding is approximately 21% and the volume of distribution following single-dose administration is 16.1 L/kg.

[0062] Naltrexone is commercially available in tablet form (Revia®, DuPent) for the treatment of alcobid dependence and for the blockade of exogenously administered opioids. See, e.g. Revia (naltrexone hydrochloride tablets). Physician's Desk Reference 51th ed, Montrale, N.J. "Medical Economics" 1997, 51:957-959. A dosage of 50 mg Revia® blocks the pharmacological effects of 25 mg IV administered before for use to 24 hours.

[0063] It is known that when coadministered with morphine, heroin or other opioids on a chronic basis, naltrexone blocks the development of physical dependence to opioids. It is believed that the method by which naltrexone blocks the effects of heroin is by competitively binding at the opioid receptors. Naltrexone has been used to treat narcotic addiction by complete blockade of the effects of opioids. It has been found that the most successful use of naltrexone for a narcotic addiction is with narcotic addicts having good prognosis, as part of a comprehensive occupational or rehabilitative program involving behavioral control or other compliance enhancing methods. For treatment of narcotic dependence with naltrexone, it is desirable that the patient be opioid-free for at least 7-10 days. The initial dosage of naltrexone for such purposes has typically been about 25 mg, and if no withdrawal signs occur, the dosage may be increased to 50 mg per day. A daily dosage of 50 mg is considered to produce adequate clinical blockade of the actions of parenterally administered opioids. Naltrexone has also been used for the treatment of alcoholism as an adjunct with social and psychotherapeutic methods.

[0064] In certain embodiments, the aversive agent and/or the opioid antagonis included in the dosage form may be in a substantially non-releasable form. Where the opioid antagonist is in a substantially non-releasable form, the substantially non-releasable form, the substantially non-releasable form of the opioid antagonist comprises an opioid antagonist that is formulated with one more pharmaceutically acceptable hydrophobic materials, such that the antagonist is not released or substantially not released during its transit through the gastrointestinal tract when administered orally as intended, without having been tampered with.

[0065] Additionally, in certain embodiments, wherein the aversive agent is in a substantially non-releasable form, the substantially non-releasable form of the aversive agent comprises an aversive agent that is formulated with one or morphamaceutically acceptable materials acceptable hydrophobic materials, such that the aversive agent is not released or substantially not released during its transit through the gastrointestinal tract when administered orally as intended, without having been tamered with.

[0066] In certain embodiments of the present invention, the substantially non-releasable form of the opioid antagonist is vulnerable to mechanical, thermal and/or chemical tampering, e.g., tampering by means of crushing, shearing, grinding, chewing and/or dissolution in a solvent in combination with heating (e.g., greater than about 45° C.) of the oral dosage form. When the dosage form is tampered with, the integrity of the substantially non-releasable form of the opioid antagonist will be compromised, and the opioid antagonist will be made available to be released. In certain embodiments, when the dosage form is chewed, crushed or dissolved and heated in a solvent, and administered orally, intranasally, parenterally or sublingually, the analgesic or euphoric effect of the opioid is reduced or eliminated. In certain embodiments, the effect of the opioid agonist is at least partially blocked by the opioid antagonist. In certain other embodiments, the effect of the opioid agonist is substantially blocked by the opioid antagonist.

[0067] Additionally, the substantially non-releasable form of the aversive agent is vulnerable to mechanical, thermal and/or chemical tampering, e.g., tampering by means of crushing, shearing, grinding, chewing and/or dissolution in a solvent in combination with beating (e.g., greater than

about 45° C.) of the oral dossage form. When the dossage form is tampered with, the integrity of the substantially non-releasable form of the aversive agent will be compromised, and the aversive agent will be made available to be released. In certain embodiments, when the dossage form is chewed, crushed or dissolved and heated in a solvent, the release of the aversive agent binders, deters or prevents the administration of the tampered dossage form orally, intranasally, parenterally and/or sublingually.

[0068] In certain embodiments of the present invention, ratio of the opioid agonist to the substantially non-releasable form of an opioid antagonist in the oral dosage form is such that the effect of the opioid agonist is at least partially blocked when the dosage form is chewed, crushed or dissolved in a solvent and heated, and administered orally, intranasally, parenterally or sublingually. Since the oral dosage form of certain embodiments described herein, when administered properly as intended, would not substantially release the opioid antagonist and/or the aversive agent, the amount of such antagonist and/or aversive agent may be varied more widely than if the opioid antagonist and/or aversive agent is available to be released into the gastrointestinal system upon oral administration. For safety reasons, the amount of the antagonist and/or aversive agent present in a substantially non-releasable form should not be harmful to humans even if fully released. The ratio of particular opioid agonist to antagonist can be determined without undue experimentation by one skilled in the art.

[9069] In certain embodiments of the present invention, the ratio of the opioid agonist and the opioid antagonist, present in a substantially non-releasable form, is about 15.1 to about 50.1 by weight, pre-firstly about 12.0 about 26.1 by weight. In certain preferred embodiments, the ratio is about 17.1 to about 10.1 by weight. In a preferred embodiment of the invention, the epioid agonist comprises oxycodone or hydrocodone and is present in the amount of about 15.45 mg and the opioid antagonist comprises naltrexone and is present in an amount of about 0.5 to about 10 mg, preferably about 0.5 to about 10 mg,

[0070] In an alternative embodiment, the opioid antagonist of the present invention may be included in the dosage form, such that it is analgesically effective when orally administered, but which upon parenteral administration, does not produce analgesia, cuphoria or physical dependence. In this particular embodiment, preferably the opioid antagonist is analoxone which is in an amount which is not orally effective, but is parenterally effective, as described in U.S. Pat. No. 3,773,955, the disclosure of which is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety. In this embodiment, the naloxone is released from the dosage form when orally administered, but does not abolish the oral activity of the opioid analgesic included in the dosage form.

[0071] Alternatively, the opioid antagonist of the present invention is released from the dosage form upon oral adminimentation is released from the dosage form in an amount as described in WO 9/3/2119, the disclosure of which is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety, (i) which is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety, (i) which dosage form upon oral administration to a cause a reduction in the level of analgesia clicited from the dosage form upon oral administration to a mon-therapeutic level and (ii) which provides at least a mildly negative, "aversive" experience in physically dependent subjects (e.g., precipitated asstiences vagordome) when

the subjects attempt to take at least twice the usually prescribed dose at a time (and often 2-3 times that dose or more), as compared to a comparable dose of the opioid without the opioid antagonist present. Preferably, the amount of antagonist included in the oral dosage form is less positively reinforcing (e.g., less "liked") to a non-physically dependent opioid addict than a comparable oral dosage form without the antagonist included. Preferably, the formulation provides effective analgesia when orally administered. In certain preferred embodiments, the oral dosage form comprises an orally therapeutically effective dose of an opioid agonist, and an opioid antagonist in a ratio that provides a combination product which is analgesically effective when the combination is administered orally, but which is aversive in physically dependent human subjects when administered at the same dose or at a higher dose than said therapeutically effective dose.

[0072] Based on a preferred ratio of naltrexone in an amount from about 0.5 to about 4 mg per 15 mg of hydrocodone as described in WO 99/32119, the approximate ratio of naltrexone to 1 mg of certain opioids is set forth in Table A:

TABLE A

Opioid	Weight Ratio Naltrexone per 1 mg Opioid		
Oxycodone	0.037 to 0.296		
Codeine	0.005 to 0.044		
Hydrocodone	0.033 to 0.267		
Hydromorphone	0.148 to 1.185		
Leverphanel	0.278 to 2.222		
Meperidine	0.0037 to 0.0296		
Methadone	0.056 to 0.444		
Morphine	0.018 to 0.148		

[0073] Based on the more preferred ratio of about 0.75 mg to about 3 mg naltrexone per 15 mg hydrocodone of naltrexone as described in WO 99/32119, the approximate ratio of naltrexone to 1 mg of certain opioids is set forth in Table B below:

TABLE B

Opioid	Weight Ratio Naltrexone		
Oxycodone	0.056 to 0.222		
Codeine	0.0083 to 0.033		
Hydrocodone	0.050 to 0.200		
Hydromorphone	0.222 to 0.889		
Leverphanol	0.417 to 1.667		
Meperidine	0.0056 to 0.022		
Methadone	0.083 to 0.333		
Morphine	0.028 to 0.111		

[0074] In certain embodiments, the present invention is directed in part to an oral dosage form comprising an orally analgesically effective amount of an opioid agonist and an opioid antagonist in a ratios as described above along with one or more aversive agents as described herein.

[0075] In certain alternative embodiments, when the opioid antagonist is naloxone, the opioid agonist and antago-

nist (e.g., naloxone) included in the present dosage forms may be in preferred ratios as described in U.S. Pat. No. 4,457,933 to Gordon et al., the disclosure of which is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirely, such that both the roal and parenteral abuse potentials of the opioid agonist is diminished without appreciably affecting the oral analgetic activity of the opioid agonist.

[0076] In certain alternative embodiments, the opioid antagonist may be included in the dosage form in an amount such that the opioid antagonist attenuates side effects of the opioid agonist, said side effects being anti-analgasi, hyper-ralgesia, hyper-r

[9077] All known combinations of releasable opioid antagonists with poiled agonists such as those described in U.S. Pat. No. 3,773,955 (Pachter, et al.); U.S. Pat. No. 3,493,657 (Lewnstein, et al.); U.S. Pat. No. 4,457,933 (Gordon, et al.); U.S. Pat. No. 4,582,383 (Lewis) U.S. Pat. No. 8,512,578, 5,472,943, 5,580,876, and 5,767,125 (Crain) and U.S. Pat. No. 4,769,372 and 4,785,000 (Kreck) can be combined with the aversieve agents disclosed herein and all of these references are hereby incorporated by reference.

[0078] All commercial products of opioid agonist and releasable antagonists can be combined with an aversive agent disclosed herein. For example, Talwin NX can be formulated with an aversive agent, e.g., a bittering agent to reduce oral abuse as well as parenteral abuse of the opioid therein.

[0079] The opioid agonists useful in the present invention include, but are not limited to, alfentanil, allylprodine, alphaprodine, anileridine, benzylmorphine, bezitramide, buprenorphine, butorphanol, clonitazene, codeine, desomorphine, dextromoramide, dezocine, diampromide, diamorphone, dihydrocodeine, dihydromorphine, dimenoxadol, dimepheptanol, dimethyltliambutene, dioxaphetyl butyrate, dipipanone, eptazocine, ethoheptazine, ethylmethylthiambutene, ethylmorphine, etonitazene, etorphine, dihydroetorphine, fentanyl and derivatives, heroin, hydrocodone, hydromorphone, hydroxypethidine, isomethadone, ketobemidone, levorphanol, levophenacylmorphan, lofentanil, meperidine, meptazinol, metazocine, methadone, metopon, morphine, myrophine, narceine, nicomorphine, norlevorphanol, normethadone, nalorphine, nalbuphene, normorphine, norpipanone, opium, oxycodone, oxymorphone, papaveretum, pentazocine, phenadoxone, phenomorphan, phenazocine, phenoperidine, piminodine, piritramide, propheptazine, promedol, properidine, propoxyphene, sufentanil, tilidine, tramadol, mixtures of any of the foregoing, salts of any of the foregoing, and the like. In certain embodiments, the amount of the opioid agonist in the claimed opioid composition may be about 75 ng to about 750 mg.

[0080] In certain preferred embodiments, the opioid agonist is selected from the group consisting of hydrocodone. morphine, hydromorphone, oxycodone, codeine, levorphanol, meperidine, methadone, oxymorphone, buprenorphine, fentanyl and derivatives thereof, dipipanone, beroin, tramadol, etorphine, dihydroetorphine, butorphanol, levorphanol, or salts thereof or mixtures thereof. In certain preferred embodiments, the opioid agonist is oxycodone or hydroeodone.

[0081] In embodiments in which the opioid analgesic comprises hydrocodone, dosage forms may include analgesic doses from about 2 mg to about 50 mg of hydrocodone bitartrate. In embodiments in which the opioid analgesic comprises hydromorphone the dosage form may include from about 2 mg to about 64 mg hydromorphone hydrochloride. In embodiments in which the opioid analgesic comprises morphine, the dosage form may include from about 2.5 mg to about 800 mg morphine sulfate, by weight. In embodiments in which the opioid analgesic comprises oxycodone, the dosage form may include from about 2.5 mg to about 320 mg oxycodone hydrochloride. The dosage form may contain more than one opioid analgesic to provide a therapeutic effect. Alternatively, the dosage form may contain molar equivalent amounts of other salts of the opioids useful in the present invention.

[0082] Although hydrocodone and oxycodone are effective in the management of pain, there has been an increase in their abuse by individuals who are psychologically dependent on opioids or who misuse opioids for non-therapeutic reasons. Previous experience with other opioids has demonstrated a decreased abuse potential when opioids are administered in combination with a narcotic antagonist especially in patients who are ex-addicts. Weinhold L L, et al. Buprenorphine Alone and in Combination with Naltrexone in Non-Dependent Humans, Drug and Alcohol Dependence 1992; 30:263-274; Mendelson J., et al., Buprenorphine and Naloxone Interactions in Opiate-Dependent Volunteers, Clin Pharm Ther. 1996; 60:105-114; both of which are hereby incorporated by reference. These combinations, however, do not contain the opioid antagonist that is in a substantially non-releasable form. Rather, the opioid antagonist is released in the gastrointestinal system when orally administered and is made available for absorption, relying on the physiology of the host to differentially metabolize the agonist and antagonist and negate the agonist

[9083] Hydrocodone is a semisynthetic narcotic analgesic and antiussive with multiple central nervous system and gastrointestinal actions. Chemically, hydrocodone is 4,5-6 peopy-3-methynophian-6-one, and is also known as dihydrocodeinone. Like other opioids, hydrocodone may be habit forming and may produce drug dependence of the morphine type. In excess doses hydrocodone, the continuous difficulties of the morphine dependence of the morphine drivatives, will depress respiration.

[9084]. Oral hydrocodone is also available in Europe (Belgium, Germany, Greece, Italy, Luxenbourg, Norvay and Switzerland) as an antinssive agent. A parenteral formulation is also available in Germany as an antinssive agent. For use as an analgessic, hydrocodone bitartrate is commercially use available in the United States only as a fixed combination with non-opiate drugs (i.e., bupprofen, acctaminophen, aspirin, etc.) for relief of moderate or moderately sewere pain.

[0085] A common dosage form of hydrocodone is in combination with acetaminophen, and is commercially available, e.g., as Lortab® in the U.S. from UCB Pharma, Inc. as 2.5/500 mg, 5/500 mg, 7.5/500 mg and 10/500 mg hydrocodone/acetaminophen tablets. Tablets are also available in the ratio of 7.5 mg hydrocodone bitartrate and 650 mg acetaminophen; and 7.5 mg hydrocodone bitartrate and 750 mg acetaminophen. Hydrocodone in combination with aspirin is given in an oral dosage form to adults generally in 1-2 tablets every 4-6 hours as needed to alleviate pain. The tablet form is 5 mg hydrocodone bitartrate and 224 mg aspirin with 32 mg caffeine; or 5 mg hydrocodone bitartrate and 500 mg aspirin. A relatively new formulation comprises hydrocodone bitartrate and ibuprofen. Vicoprofen®, commercially available in the U.S. from Knoll Laboratories, is a tablet containing 7.5 mg hydrocodone bitartrate and 200 mg ibuprofen. The present invention is contemplated to encompass all such formulations, with the inclusion of the opioid antagonist particles coated with a coating that renders the antagonist substantially non-releasable.

[0086] Oxycodone, chemically known as 4,5-expoxy-14hydroxy-3-methoxy-17-methylmorphinan-6-one, is an opioid agonist whose principal therapeutic action is analgesia. Other therapeutic effects of oxycodone include anxiolysis, euphoria and feelings of relaxation. The precise mechanism of its analgesic action is not known, but specific CNS opioid receptors for endogenous compounds with opioidlike activity have been identified throughout the brain and spinal cord and play a role in the analgesic effects of this dree.

[9087] Oxycodone is commercially available in the United States, e.g., as Oxycontine from Purdue Pharma L.P. as controlled-release tablets for oral administration containing 10 mg, 20 mg, 40 mg or 80 mg oxycodone hydrochloride, and as OxyR.^{32,3}, also from Purdue Pharma L.P., as immediate-release capsules containing 5 mg oxycodone hydro-chloride. The present invention is contemplated to encompass all such formulations, with the inclusion of an opioid antagonist and one or more aversive agents.

PREPARATION OF AVERSIVE AGENT IN A SUBSTANTIALLY NON-RELEASABLE FORM

[0088] In certain embodiments of the present invention, an aversive agent in a substantially non-releasable form may be prepared by combining the aversive agent with one or more of a pharmaceutically acceptable hydrophobic material. For example, aversive agent particles may be coated with coating that substantially prevents the release of the aversive agent, the coating comprising the hydrophobic materials(s). Another example would be an aversive agent that is dispersed in a matrix that renders the aversive agent substantially non-releasable, the matrix comprising the hydrophobic materials(s). In certain embodiments, the pharmaceutically acceptable hydrophobic material comprises a cellulose polymer selected from the group consisting of ethylcellulose, cellulose acetate, cellulose propionate (lower, medium or higher molecular weight), cellulose acetate propionate, cellulose acetate butyrate, cellulose acetate phthalate and cellulose triacetate. An example of ethylcellulose is one that has an ethoxy content of 44 to 55%. Ethylcellulose may be used in the form of an alcoholic solution. In certain other embodiments, the hydrophobic material comprises polylactic acid, polyglycoile acid or a co-polymer of the polylactic and polyglycolic acid.

[0089] In certain embodiments, the hydrophobic material may comprise a cellulose polymer selected from the group

consisting of cellulose ether, cellulose ester, cellulose ester ether, and cellulose. The cellulosic polymers have a degree of substitution, D.S., on the anhydroglucose unit, from greater than zero and up to 3 inclusive. By degree of substitution is meant the average number of hydroxyl groups present on the anhydroglucose unit comprising the cellulose polymer that are replaced by a substituting group. Representative materials include a polymer selected from the group consisting of cellulose acylate, cellulose diacylate, cellulose triacvlate, cellulose acetate, cellulose diacetate, cellulose triacetate, mono, di, and tricellulose alkanylates, mono, di, and tricellulose aroylates, and mono, di, and tricellulose alkenylates. Exemplary polymers include cellulose acetate having a D.S. and an acetyl content up to 21%; cellulose acetate having an acetyl content up to 32 to 39.8%; cellulose acetate having a D.S. of 1 to 2 and an acetyl content of 21 to 35%; cellulose acetate having a D.S. of 2 to 3 and an acetyl content of 35 to 44.8%.

[0090] More specific cellulosic polymers include cellulose propionate having a D.S. of 1.8 and a propyl content of 39.2 to 45 and a hydroxyl content of 2.8 to 5.4%; cellulose acetate butyrate having a D.S. of 1.8 and a propyl content of 13 to 15% and a butyryl content of 34 to 39%; cellulose acetate butyrate having an acetyl content of 2 to 29%, a butyryl content of 71 to 53% and a hydroxyl content of 0.5 to 4.7%; cellulose triacylate having al. D.S. of 2.9 to 3 such scullose triacylate having 3. D.S. of 2.9 to 3 such scullose triacylate having 3. D.S. of 2.9 to 3 such scullose tripalmitate, cellulose tripalmitate, and cellulose such as cellulose disqueste saving a D.S. of 2.2 to 2.6 such as cellulose disquestinato, end cellulose discontance, cellulose disquestinato, cellulose cocates cellulose discontanto, cellulose acetate projonato, cellulose acetate projonato centanos to tutyrate and cellulose acetate propionato.

[0091] Additional cellulose polymers useful for preparing an aversive agent in a substantially non-releasable form include acetaldehyde dimethyl cellulose acetate, cellulose acetate ethylcarbamate, cellulose acetate methylcarbamate, and cellulose acetate dimethylaminocellulose acetate

[0092] Acrylic polymers useful for preparation of the aversive agent in a substantially non-releasable form include, but are not limited to, acrylic resins comprising copolymers synthesized from acrylic and methacrylic acid esters (e.g., the copolymer of acrylic acid lower alkyl ester and methacrylic acid lower alkyl ester) containing about 0.02 to 0.03 mole of a tri (lower alkyl) ammonium group per mole of the acrylic and methacrylic monomers used. An example of a suitable acrylic resin is a polymer manufactured by Rohm Pharma GmbH and sold under the Eudragit® RS trademark, Eudragit RS30D is preferred, Eudragit@ RS is a water insoluble copolymer of ethyl acrylate (EA), methyl methacrylate (MM) and trimethylammoniumethyl methacrylate chloride (TAM) in which the molar ratio of TAM to the remaining components (EA and MM) is 1:40. Acrylic resins such as Eudragit® RS may be used in the form of an aqueous suspension.

[0093] In certain embodiments of the invention, the acrylic polymer may be selected from the group consisting of acrylic acid and methacrylic acid copolymers, methyl methacrylate copolymers, ethosyethyl methacrylates, cyanochtyl methacrylate, polytacrylic acid, polymethacrylic acid), methacrylic acid alkylamide copolymer, polymethyl methacrylate, oplymethacrylate, polytacrylic acid copolymer, polyacrylamide, aminoalkyl methacrylate copolymer, poly(methacrylic acid anhydride), and glycidyl methacrylate co-polymers.

[0094] When the aversive agent in a substantially nonreleasable form comprises aversive agent particles coated with a coating that renders the aversive agent substantially non-releasable, and when a cellulose polymer or an aerylic polymer is used for preparation of the coating composition, suitable plasticieres, e.g., acetyl tributyl citrate and/or acetyl tributyl citrate may also be admixed with the polymer. The coating may also contain additives such as coloring agents, tale and/or magnesium stearate, which are well known in the coating art.

[0095] The coating composition may be applied onto the varerise agent particles by spraying it onto the particles warerise agent particles by spraying it onto the particles using any suitable spray equipment known in the art. For example, a Nuster fluidize-the daystern may be used in which an air jet, injected from underneath, fluidizes the coated material and effects drying while the insoluble polymer coating is sprayed on. The thickness of the coating composition being used. However, it is well within the ability of one skilled in the art to determine by routine experimentation the optimum thickness of a particular coating required for a particular dosage form of the present invention.

[0096] The pharmaceutically acceptable hydrophobic material useful for preparing an aversive agent in a substantially non-releasable form includes a biodegradable polymer comprising a poly(lactic/glycolic acid) (*PILOA"), a poly-lacticle, a polygatocialcones, polyposbazenes, polysesacharides, proteanaceous polymens, polyesthers, polystions, polygiocanate, polygatocialcones, polyposbazenes, polysesacharides, proteinaceous polymens, polyesthers, polydioxanene, polygiocanate, polylactic-acid-polypethylene oxide copolylmens, polyflydroxybutyrate), polyphosphoesther or mixtures or blends of any of these.

[0097] In certain embodiments, biodegradable polymer comprises a poly(lactic/glycolic acid), a copolymer of lactic and glycolic acid, having molecular weight of about 2,000 to about 500,000 daltons. The ratio of lactic acid to glycolic acid is from about 1000 to about 25.75, with the ratio of lactic acid to glycolic acid of 65.35 being preferred.

[0098] Poly(lactic/glycolic acid) may be prepared by the procedure set forth in U.S. Pat. No. 4,293,539 (Ludwig et al.), the disclosure of which is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety. In brief, Ludwig prepares the copolymer by condensation of lactic acid and glycolic acid in the presence of a readily removable polymerization catalyst (e.g., a strong acid ion-exchange resin such as Dowex HCR-W2-H). The amount of catalyst is not critical to the polymerization, but typically is from about 0.01 to about 20 parts by weight relative to the total weight of combined lactic acid and glycolic acid. The polymerization reaction may be conducted without solvents at a temperature from about 100° C, to about 250° C, for about 48 to about 96 hours, preferably under a reduced pressure to facilitate removal of water and by-products. Poly(lactic/glycolic acid) is then recovered by filtering the molten reaction mixture in an organic solvent such as dichloromethane or acetone and then filtering to remove the catalyst.

[0099] Once the aversive agent in a substantially nonreleasable form is prepared, it may be combined with an opioid agonist and the opioid antagonist (which may also be in a substantially mon-releasable form as described herein), along with conventional excipients known in the art, to prepare the oral dosage form of the present invention. It is contemplated that a bittering agent or capsacine would be the most likely aversive agents to be included in a sequestered formulation. The polymers and other ingredients above may also be utilized to formulate the aversive agents to slow release or delay release as disclosed above.

[0100] In cortain preferred embodiments of the invention, the oral dosage form is a capsulo or a tablet. When being formulated as a tablet, the aversive agent and opioid angonist may be combined with one or more inert, non-toxic pharmaceutical excipients which are suitable for the manufacture of tablets. Such excipients include, for example, an inert diluent such as lactose; granulating and disintegrating agents such as sarch; and lubricating agents such as starch; and lubricating agents such as magnesium stearate.

[0101] The oral dosage form of the present invention may be formulated to provide immediate release of the opioid agonist contained therein. In other embodiments of the invention, however, the oral dosage form provides sustained-release of the opioid agonist.

[0102] In certain embodiments, the oral dosage forms providing sustained release of the opioid agonist may be prepared by admixing the aversive agent in a substantially non-releasable form with the opioid agonist and the opioid antagonist and desirable pharmacutical excipients to provide a tablet, and then coating the tablet with a sustained-release tablet coating.

[0103] In certain embodiments of the invention, sustained release opioid agonist tablets may be prepared by admixing the substantially non-releasable form of an aversive agent with an aversive agent in a matrix that provides the tablets with sustained-releasing properties.

DOSAGE FORMS

[0104] The opioid analgesic/opioid antagonist formulation in combination with one or more aversive agents can be formulated as an immediate release formulation or controlled release oral formulation in an asytiable tablet, coated tablet or multiparticulate formulation known to those skilled tablet or multiparticulate formulation known to those skilled as a controlled release material which is incorporated into a controlled release material which is incorporated into a matrix along with the opioid analgesis and the opioid analgonist. In addition, the aversive agent may be separate from the matrix, or incorporated into the matrix.

[0165] The controlled release dossage form may optionally comprise particles containing or comprising the optioid anal-gasic, wherein the particles have diameter from about 0.3 mm to about 2.5 mm, preferably from about 0.5 mm to about 2 mm. The optioid antagonist may be incorporated into these particles, or may be incorporated into a tablet or capsaic containing these particles. Additionally, the aversive agent may be incorporated into these particles, or may be incorporated into these particles, or may be incorporated into a tablet or capsaic containing these particles. Preferably, the particles are film coated with a material that permits release of the optioid analgosic at a controlled rate in an environment of use. The film coat is chosen so as to achieve, in combination with the other stated properties, a

desired in-wiro release rate. The controlled release coating formulations of the present invention should be capable of producing a strong, continuous film that is smooth and elegant, capable of supporting pigments and other coating additives, non-toxic, inert, and tack-free

[0106] In certain embodiments, the dosage forms of the present invention comprise normal release matrixes containing the opioid analgesic, opioid antagonist, and the aversive agent.

COATED BEADS

[0107] In certain embodiments of the present invention a hydrophobic material is used to coat inert pharmaceutical beads such as nu pariel 18/20 beads comprising an opioid analgesic, and a plurality of the resultant solid controlled release beads may thereafter be placed in a gelatin capsule in an amount sufficient to provide an effective controlled release dose when ingested and contacted by an environmental fluid, e.g., gastric fluid or dissolution media. The beads comprising the opioid analgesic may further comprise the opioid antagonist and/or one or more aversive agents, or the opioid antagonist and or one or more aversive agents may be prepared as separate beads and then combined in a dosage form including the controlled release beads comprising an opioid analgesic, or the opioid antagonist and/or one or more aversive agents may be mixed in the dosage form with the controlled release beads comprising the opioid analgesic. In preferred embodiments where the opioid analgesic and the aversive agent are mixed in a capsule as different beads, the beads have an exact or similar appearance in order to deter an abuser from manually separating the beads prior to abuse in order to avoid the aversive substance. In tablet dosage forms, the aversive agent is preferably not included as a distinct layer which can be easier to separate from the active agent, although the present invention does encompass these embodiments.

[0108] The controlled release bead formulations of the present invention slowly release the opioid analgasic. e.g., when ingested and exposed to gastric fluids, and then to intestinal fluids. The controlled release profile of the formulations of the invention can be altered, for example, by varying the amount of overconting with the hydrophobic material, altering the manner in which a plasticizer is added to the hydrophobic material, by varying the amount of plasticizer relative to hydrophobic material. by the inchusion of additional ingredients or excipients, by altering the method of manufacture, etc. The dissolution profile of the utilitate product may also be modified, for example, by increasing or decreasing the thickness of the retardant coating.

[0109] Spheroids or beads coated with an opioid analgasis are pepared, e.g., by dissolving the opioid analgasis in are pepared, e.g., by dissolving the opioid analgasis in water and then spraying the solution onto a substrate, for example, nu partiel 18/20 beads, using a Whister insert. Thereafter, the opioid antagonist and/or aversive agent is optionally added to the beads prior to coating the beads of capacity and the proposition of the proposi

substrate, in this example beads, may then be optionally to overcoated with a barrier agent, to separate the opioid analgesic from the hydrophobic controlled release coating. An example of a suitable barrier agent is one which comprises hydroxypropylmethylecllulose. However, any film-from the hydrophobic controlled such as the control of the hydroxypropylmethylecllulose. However, any film-from the hydroxypropylmethylecllulose. However, any film-from the hydrophobic control of the final product.

[0110] The beads may then be overcoated with an aqueous dispersion of the hydrophobic material. The aqueous dispersion of hydrophobic material preferably further includes an effective amount of plasticizer, e.g. triethyl citrate. Preformulated aqueous dispersions of ethylecillulose, such as Aquacoat® or Surclease®, may be used. If Surclease® is used, it is not necessary to separately add a plasticizer. Alternatively, pre-formulated aqueous dispersions of acrylic polymers such as Eudragi® can be used.

[0111] Plasticized hydrophobic material may be applied onto the substrate comprising the opioid analgesic by spraying using any suitable spray equipment known in the art. In a preferred method, a Wurster fluidized-bed system is used in which an air jet, injected from underneath, fluidizes the core material and effects drying while the acrylic polymer coating is sprayed on. A sufficient amount of the hydrophobic material to obtain a predetermined controlled release of said opioid analgesic when the coated substrate is exposed to aqueous solutions, e.g. gastric fluid, is preferably applied, taking into account the physical characteristics of the opioid analgesic, the manner of incorporation of the plasticizer, etc. After coating with the hydrophobic material, a further overcoat of a film-former, such as Opadry®, is optionally applied to the beads. This overcoat is provided, if at all, in order to substantially reduce agglomeration of the beads.

[0112] The release of the opioid analgesic from the controlled release formulation of the present invention can be further influenced, i.e., adjusted to a desired rate, by the addition of one or more passage-ways through the coating. The ratio of hydrophobic material to water soluble material is determined by, among other factors, the release rate required and the solubility characteristics of the materials selected.

[0113] The release-modifying agents which function as pore-formers may be organic or inorganic, and include materials that can be dissolved, extracted or leached from the coating in the environment of use. The pore-formers may comprise one or more hydrophilic materials such as hydroxypropylmethylecllulose.

[0114] The controlled release coatings of the present invention can also include erosion-promoting agents such as starch and gums.

[0115] The controlled release coatings of the present invention can also include materials useful for making microporous lamina in the environment of use, such as polycarbonates comprised of linear polyesters of carbonic acid in which carbonate groups reoccur in the polymer obesis.

[0116] The release-modifying agent may also comprise a semi-permeable polymer.

[0117] In certain preferred embodiments, the releasemodifying agent is selected from hydroxypropylmethylcellulose, lactose, metal stearates, and mixtures of any of the foregoing.

[0118] The controlled release coatings of the present invertion may also include a rexi means comprising at least one passageway, orifice, or the like. The passageway may be formed by such methods as those dischosed in U.S. Pat. Nos. 3,348,770; 3,316,889; 4,063,046; and 4,088,864. The passageway can have any shape such as round, triangular, square, elliptical, irregular, etc.

MATRIX FORMULATIONS

[0119] In certain embodiments of the present invention, the sustained release formulation is achieved via a matrix optionally having a controlled release costing as set forth herein. The present invention may also utilize a sustained release matrix that affords in-vitro dissolution rates of the opioid analyseis and or antagonist within desired ranges and releases the opioid analyseis and or antagonist within desired ranges and dependent or pH-independent manner.

[0120] A non-limiting list of suitable sustained-release materials which may be included in a sustained-release matrix according to the invention includes hydrophilic and/ or hydrophobic materials, such as gums, cellulose ethers, acrylic resins, protein derived materials, waxes, shellac, and oils such as hydrogenated castor oil and hydrogenated vegetable oil. However, any pharmaceutically acceptable hydrophobic or hydrophilic sustained-release material which is capable of imparting sustained-release of the opioid analgesic may be used in accordance with the present invention. Preferred sustained-release polymers include alkylcelluloses such as ethylcellulose, acrylic and methacrylic acid polymers and copolymers; and cellulose ethers, especially hydroxyalkylcelluloses (especially hydroxypropylmethylcellulose) and carboxyalkylcelluloses. Preferred acrylic and methacrylic acid polymers and copolymers include methyl methacrylate, methyl methacrylate copolymers, ethoxyethyl methacrylates, ethyl acrylate, trimethyl ammonioethyl methacrylate, cyanoethyl methacrylate, aminoalkyl methacrylate copolymer, poly(acrylic acid), poly-(methacrylic acid), methacrylic acid alkylamine copolymer, poly(methylmethacrylate), poly(methacrylicacid) (anhydride), polymethacrylate, polyacrylamide, poly(methacrylic acid anhydride), and glycidyl methacrylate copolymers. Certain preferred embodiments utilize mixtures of any of the foregoing sustained-release materials in the matrix of the invention.

[0121] The matrix also may include a binder. In such embodiments, the binder preferably contributes to the sustained-release of the oxycodone or pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof from the sustained-release matrix.

[9122] If an additional hydrophobic binder material is included, it is preferably selected from natural and synthetic waxes, fatty acids, fatty alcohols, and mixtures of the same. Examples include beseava, caremabe wax, stearia acid and stearyl alcohol. This list is not meant to be exclusive. In certain preferred embodiments, a combination of two or more hydrophobic binder materials are included in the matrix formulation.

[0123] Preferred hydrophobic binder materials which may be used in accordance with the present invention include digestible, long chain $(C_{x}, C_{xy}, \exp \operatorname{cial} y)$ C_{12}, C_{xy}), substituted or unsubstituted hydrocarbons, such as fatty acids, fatty alcohols, glyceryl esters of fatty acids, mineral and vegetable oils, natural and symbteic waxes and polyalkylene to vegetable oils, natural and symbteic waxes and polyalkylene glycols. Hydrocarbons having a melting point of between binder materials, fatty (aliphatic) alcohols are preferred of the long-chain hydrocarbon certain embodiments. The oral dosage form may contain up to 80% (by weight) of at least one digestible, long chain hydrocarbon

[0124] In certain embodiments, the hydrophobic binder material may comprise natural or synthetic waxes, fatty alcohols (such as lauryl, myristyl, stearyl, cetyl or preferably cetostearyl alcohol), fatty acids, including but not limited to fatty acid esters, fatty acid glycerides (mono-, di-, and tri-glycerides), hydrogenated fats, hydrocarbons, normal waxes, stearic acid, stearyl alcohol and hydrophobic and hydrophilic materials having hydrocarbon backbones. Suitable waxes include, for example, beeswax, glycowax, castor wax and carnauba wax. For purposes of the present invention, a wax-like substance is defined as any material which is normally solid at room temperature and has a melting point of from about 30 to about 100° C. In certain preferred embodiments, the dosage form comprises a sustained release matrix comprising an opioid analgesic; opioid antagonist; one or more aversive agents; and at least one water soluble hydroxyalkyl cellulose, at least one C12-C36, preferably C14-C22, aliphatic alcohol and, optionally, at least one polyalkylene glycol. The hydroxyalkyl cellulose is preferably a hydroxy (C1 to C6) alkyl cellulose, such as hydroxypropylcellulose, hydroxypropylmethylcellulose and, especially, hydroxyethyl cellulose. The amount of the at least one hydroxyalkyl cellulose in the present oral dosage form may be determined, inter alia, by the precise rate of opioid analgesic release required. The aliphatic alcohol may be, for example, lauryl alcohol, myristyl alcohol or stearyl alcohol. In particularly preferred embodiments of the present oral dosage form, however, the at least one aliphatic alcohol is cetyl alcohol or cetostearyl alcohol. The amount of the aliphatic alcohol in the present oral dosage form may be determined, as above, by the precise rate of opioid analgesic release required. It may also depend on whether at least one polyalkylene glycol is present in or absent from the oral dosage form. In the absence of at least one polyalkylene glycol, the oral dosage form preferably contains between about 20% and about 50% (by wt) of the aliphatic alcohol. When a polyalkylene glycol is present in the oral dosage form, then the combined weight of the aliphatic alcohol and the polyalkylene glycol preferably constitutes between about 20% and about 50% (by wt) of the total dosage form.

[9125] In one preferred embodiment, the ratio of, e.g., the at least one hydroxyalky cellulose or acrylic resin to the at a least one hydroxyalky cellulose or acrylic resin to the at least one or aliphatic alcohol/polyalkylene glycol determines, a ratio of the hydroxyalky cellulose to the aliphatic alcohol/ ratio of the hydroxyalkyl cellulose to the aliphatic alcohol/ polyalkylene glycol of between 1:1 and 1:4 is preferred, with a ratio of the thydroxyalkyl cellulose to the aliphatic alcohol/ artio of the through the article of the control of the ratio of the through 1:2 and 1:3 beine particularly preferred.

[0126] In certain embodiments, the polyalkylene glycol may be, for example, polypropylene glycol, or polyethylene glycol which is preferred. The average molecular weight of the at least one polyalkylene glycol is preferably between 1,000 and 15,000, especially between 15,000 and 12,000.

[0127] Another suitable sustained-release matrix comprises an alkylcellulose (especially ethylcellulose), a C₁₂ to C₃₆ aliphatic alcohol and, optionally, a polyalkylene glycol.

[0128] In addition to the above ingredients, a sustainedrelease matrix may also contain suitable quantities of other materials, e.g., diluents, lubricants, binders, granulating aids and glidants that are conventional in the pharmaceutical art.

[9129] In order to facilitate the preparation of a solid, sustained-release oral dosage form according to this invention there is provided, in a further aspect of the present invention, a process for the preparation of a solid, sustainedrelease oral dosage form according to the present invention comprising incorporating an oppoid analyses in a sustainedrelease matrix. Incorporation in the matrix may be effected, for example, by

[0130] (a) forming granules comprising at least one hydrophobic and/or hydrophilic material as set forth above (e.g., a water soluble hydroxyalkyl cellulose) together with the opioid analgesic, opioid antagonist, and at least one aversive agent;

[0131] (b) mixing the at least one hydrophobic and/or hydrophilic material-containing granules with at least one C₁₂-C₃₆ aliphatic alcohol, and

[0132] (c) optionally, compressing and shaping the granules.

[0133] The granules may be formed by any of the procures well-known to those skilled in the art of pharmaceutical formulation. For example, in one preferred method, the granules may be formed by well granules may be formed by well granulating the hydroxy-alkyl cellulose, opioid analgesic, opioid antagonist, and one or more aversive agents with water. In a particularly preferred embodiment of this process, the amount of waters added during the well granulation step is preferably between 1.7s and 3.5 times, the dry weight of the opioid analgesic. Optionally, the opioid analgesic, opioid antagonist, and/or the one or more aversive agents are added extragranularly.

[0134] A sustained-release matrix can also be prepared by e.g., melt-granulation or melt-extrusion techniques. Generally, melt-granulation techniques involve melting a normally solid hydrophobic binder material, e.g., a wax, and incorporating a powdered drug therein. To obtain a sustained release dossage form, it may be necessary to incorporate a hydrophobic sustained-release material, e.g. ethylecibulose or a water-insoluble acrylic polymer, into the molten wax hydrophobic binder material. Examples of sustained-release formulations prepared via melt-granulation techniques are found, e.g., in U.S. Pat. No. 4861 598.

[0135] The additional hydrophobic binder material may comprise one or more water-insoluble wax-like thermoplastic substances possibly mixed with one or more wax-like thermoplastic substances being less hydrophobic than said one or more water-insoluble wax-like substances. In order to achieve sustainer desease, the individual wax-like stances in the formulation should be substantially nondegradable and insoluble in gastrointestinal fluids during the initial release phases. Useful water-insoluble wax-like binder substances may be those with a water-solubility that is lower than about 15,000 (w/w). [0136] The preparation of a suitable melt-extruded matrix according to the present invention may, for example, include the steps of blending the opioid analgesic, opioid antagonist. and at least one aversive agent, together with a sustained release material and preferably a binder material to obtain a homogeneous mixture. The homogeneous mixture is then heated to a temperature sufficient to at least soften the mixture sufficiently to extrude the same. The resulting homogeneous mixture is then extruded, e.g., using a twinscrew extruder, to form strands. The extrudate is preferably cooled and cut into multiparticulates by any means known in the art. The matrix multiparticulates are then divided into unit doses. The extrudate preferably has a diameter of from about 0.1 to about 5 mm and provides sustained release of the oxycodone or pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof for a time period of at least about 24 hours.

[0137] An optional process for preparing the melt certured formulations of the present invention includes directly metering into an extruder a hydrophobic sustained release material, the opioid analgesic, opioid antagonist, one or more aversive agents, and an optional binder material, heating the homogenous mixture; extruding the homogenous mixture; cutting the homogenous mixture; cutting the strands into matrix multiparticulates having a size from about 0.1 mm to about 12 mm; and dividing said particles into unit doses. In this aspect of the invention, a relatively continuous manufacturing procedure is realized.

[0138] Optionally, the opioid antagonist and/or the one or more aversive agents may be prepared as separate multiparticulates (without the opioid agonist) and thereafter the multiparticulates may be combined with multiparticulates comprising opioid analgesic (without the antagonist and/or the one or more aversive agents) in a dossee form.

[0.139] Plasticizers, such as those described above, may be included in mel-extraded matrices. The plasticizer is preferably included as from about 0.1 to about 30% by weight of the matrix. Other pharmaceutical excipients, e.g., tale, mono or poly saccharides, lubricants and the like may be included in the sustained release matrices of the present invention as desired. The amounts included will depend upon the desired characteristic to be achieved.

[0140] The diameter of the extruder aperture or exit port can be adjusted to vary the thickness of the extruded strands. Furthermore, the exit part of the extruder need not be round; it can be oblong, rectangular, etc. The exiting strands can be reduced to particles using a hot wire cutter, guillotine, etc.

[0141] A melt extruded matrix multiparticulate system can be, for example, in the form of granules, spheroids or pellets depending upon the extruder ext or ifice. For purposes of the present invention, the terms "melt-extruded matrix multiparticulate system(s)" and "melt-extruded matrix multiparticulate system(s)" and "melt-extruded matrix particles" shall refer to a plurally of units, preferably within a range of similar size and/or shape and containing one or more active agents and one or more excipients, preferably including a hydrophobic sustained release material as described herein. Preferably the melt-extruded matrix multiparticulates will be of a range of from about 0.1 to about 1.2 mm in length and have a diameter of from about 0.1 to about 1.2 mm in length and have a diameter of from about 0.1 to about 1.2 mm in length and have a diameter of from about 0.1 to about 1.2 mm in length and have to make the order of the melton of the control of the melton of the control of the

In certain embodiments, the extrudate may simply be cut into desired lengths and divided into unit doses of the therapeutically active agent without the need of a spheronization step.

[0142] In one preferred embodiment, oral dosage forms are prepared that include an effective amount of melt-extruded matrix multiparticulates within a capsule. For example, a plurality of the melt-extruded matrix multiparticulates may be placed in a gelatin capsule in an amount sufficient to provide an effective sustained release dose when ingested and contacted by gastrointestinal fluid.

[0143] In another embodiment, a suitable amount of the multiparticulate extrudate is compressed into an oral tablet using conventional tableting equipment using standard techniques. Techniques and compositions for making tablets (compressed and molted), capsuselse (hard and soft gelatin) and pills are also described in Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences, (Arthur Sosl, editor), 1553–1593 (1989).

[0144] In yet another preferred embodiment, the extrudate can be shaped into tablets as set forth in U.S. Pat. No. 4.957,681 (Klimesch, et. al.).

[0.145] Optionally, the sustained-release matrix multiparticulate systems, tablets, or capsules can be coated with a sustained release coating such as the sustained release coating such as the sustained release coatings described herein. Such coatings preferably include a sufficient amount of hydrophobic and/or hydrophilic sustained-release material to obtain a weight gain level from about 2 to about 25 percent, although the overcoat may be greater depending upon, e.g., the desired release rate. The coating can optionally contain one or more of the aversive agents. In such embodiments, an optional second overcoat can be applied as to minimize the perception of the aversive agent when a dosage form of the present inventions administered intact.

[0146] The dosage forms of the present invention may turther include combinations of melt-extuded matrix multiparticulates containing an opioid analgesis; an opioid analgesis; an opioid analgesis, or mixtures thereof. Furthermore, the dosage forms can also include an amount of an immediate release opioid analgesis for prompt therapeutic effect. The immediate release opioid analgesis may be incorporated, e.g., as separate multiparticulates within a golatin capsule, or may be coacted on the surface of, e.g., melt extruded matrix multiparticulates.

[0147] The sustained-release profile of the melt-extruded formulations if the invention can be altered, for example, by varying the amount of sustained-release material, by varying the amount of plasticizer relative to other matrix constituents, by varying the amount of hydrophobic material, by the inclusion of additional ingredients or excipients, by altering the method of manufacture, etc.

[0.148] In other embodiments of the invention, meltextruded formulations are prepared without the inclusion of the opioid analgesic; opioid antagonist; one or more aversive agents; or mixtures thereof, which is added thereafter to the extrudate. Such formulations typically will have the opioid analgesic; opioid antagonist; one or more aversive agents; or mixtures thereof blended together with the extruded matrix material, and then the mixture would be tableted in order to provide a slow release formulation. Such formulations may be advantageous, for example, when the opioid analgesic; opioid antagonist; one or more aversive agents; or mixtures thereof included in the formulation is sensitive to temperatures needed for softening the hydrophobic material and/or the retardant material.

[0149] Typical melt-extrusion production systems suitable for use in accordance with the present invention include a suitable extruder drive motor having variable speed and constant torque control, start-stop controls, and a meter. In addition, the production system will include a temperature control console which includes temperature sensors, cooling means and temperature indicators throughout the length of the extruder. In addition, the production system will include an extruder such as a twin-screw extruder which consists of two counter- rotating intermeshing screws enclosed within a cylinder or barrel having an aperture or die at the exit thereof. The feed materials enter through a feed hopper and are moved through the barrel by the screws and are forced through the die into strands which are thereafter conveyed such as by a continuous movable belt to allow for cooling and being directed to a pelletizer or other suitable device to render the extruded ropes into the matrix multiparticulate system. The pelletizer can consist of rollers, fixed knife, rotating cutter and the like. Suitable instruments and systems are available from distributors such as C.W. Brabender Instruments, Inc. of South Hackensack, N.J. Other suitable apparatus will be apparent to those of ordinary skill in the

[0.150] A further aspect of the invention is related to the reparation of melt-extruded matrix multiparticulates as set forth above in a manner which controls the amount of air included in the extruded product. By controlling the amount of air included in the extruded, the release rate of the opioid analgesic, opioid analgonist, one or more aversive agents, or mixtures thereof may be altered.

[0151] Thus, in a further aspect of the invention, the melt-extruded product is prepared in a manner which substantially excludes air during the extrusion phase of the process. This may be accomplished, for example, by using a Leistritz extruder having a vacuum attachment. The extruded matrix multiparticulates prepared according to the invention using the Leistritz extruder under vacuum provides a melt-extruded product having different physical characteristics. In particular, the extrudate is substantially non-porous when magnified, e.g., using a scanning electron microscope which provides an SEM (scanning electron micrograph). Such substantially non-porous formulations may provide a faster release of the therapeutically active agent, relative to the same formulation prepared without vacuum. SEMs of the matrix multiparticulates prepared using an extruder under vacuum appear very smooth, and the multiparticulates tend to be more robust than those multiparticulates prepared without vacuum. It has been observed that in at least certain formulations, the use of extrusion under vacuum provides an extruded matrix multiparticulate product which is more pH-dependent than its counterpart formulation prepared without vacuum.

[0152] Alternatively, the melt-extruded product is prepared using a Werner-Pfleiderer twin screw extruder.

[0153] In certain embodiments, a spheronizing agent is added to a granulate or matrix multiparticulate and then spheronized to produce sustained release spheroids. The spheroids are then optionally overcoated with a sustained release coating by methods such as those described abor[0154] Spheronizing agents which may be used to prepare the marrix multiparticulate formulations of the present invention include any art-known spheronizing agent. Cellulose derivatives are preferred, and microcrystalline cellulose is especially preferred. A suitable microcrystalline cellulose is, for example, the material sold as Avicel PH 101 (and Mark, FMC Corporation). The spheronizing agent is preferably included as about 1 to about 99% of the matrix multiparticulate by weight.

[0155] In certain embodiments, in addition to the opioid analgesic, opioid antagonist, one or more aversive agents, and spheronizing agent, the spheroids may also contain a binder. Suttable binders, such as low viscosity, water soluble polymers, will be well known to those skilled in the pharmaceutical art. However, water soluble hydroxy lower alkyl cellulose, such as hydroxy propy (cellulose, such experience). Additionally (or alternatively) the spheroids may contain a water insoluble polymer, septically an aerylic polymer, and aerylic copolymer, such as a methacrylic acid-ethyl aerylate copolymer, such as a methacrylic acid-ethyl aerylate copolymer, such as a methacrylic acid-ethyl aerylate copolymer, such as a methacrylic acid-ethyl aerylate.

[0156] In certain embodiments, a sustained release coating is applied to the sustained release spheroids, granules, or matrix multiparticulates. In such embodiments, the sustained-release coating may include a water insoluble material such as (a) a wax, either alone or in admixture with a fatty alcoholo; or (b) shellac or zein. The coating is preferably derived from an aqueous dispersion of the hydrophobic sustained release material.

[0157] In certain embodiments, it is necessary to overcoat the sustained release spheroids, granules, or matrix multiparticulates comprising the opioid analgesic, opioid antagonist, one or more aversive agents, and sustained release carrier with a sufficient amount of the aqueous dispersion of, e.g., alkylcellulose or acrylic polymer, to obtain a weight gain level from about 2 to about 50%, e.g., about 2 to about 25%, in order to obtain a sustained-release formulation. The overcoat may be lesser or greater depending upon, e.g., the desired release rate, the inclusion of plasticizer in the aqueous dispersion and the manner of incorporation of the same. Cellulosic materials and polymers, including alkylcelluloses, are sustained release materials well suited for coating the sustained release spheroids, granules, or matrix multiparticulates according to the invention. Simply by way of example, one preferred alkylcellulosic polymer is ethylcellulose, although the artisan will appreciate that other cellulose and/or alkylcellulose polymers may be readily employed, singly or in any combination, as all or part of a hydrophobic coating according to the invention.

[0158] One commercially-available aqueous dispersion of ethylecliholes is Aquacoato® (EMC Corp., Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A.). Aquacoato® is prepared by dissolving the ethylecliose in a water-immiscible organic solvent and then emulsifying the same in water in the presence of a surfactant and a stabilizer. After homogenization to generate submicron droplets, the organic solvent is evaporated under vacuum to form a pseudolatex. The plasticizer is not incorporated in the pseudolatex during the manufacturing phase. Thus, prior to using the same as a coating, it is necessary to intimately mix the Aquacoato® with a suitable plasticizer prior to use.

[0159] Another aqueous dispersion of ethylcellulose is commercially available as Surelease® (Colorcon, Inc., West Point, Pa., U.S.A.). This product is prepared by incorporating plasticizer into the dispersion during the manufacturing process. A hot melt of a polymer, plasticizer (dibutyl sebacate), and stabilizer (olici acid) is prepared as a homogeneous mixture, which is then diluted with an alkaline solution to obtain an aqueous dispersion which can be applied directly to the sustained release spheroids, granules, or matrix multiparticulates.

[0160] In other preferred embodiments of the present invention, the sustained release material comprising the sustained-release costing is a pharmaceutically acceptable acrylic polymer, including but not limited to acrylic acid and emthacrylic acid copolymens, enturyl methacrylate copolymens, thosyethyl methacrylate, cyanoethyl methacrylate copolymens, choxyethyl methacrylate acid, polyfuethyl methacrylate, polymethylate, polyfuethyl methacrylate, polymethylate, poly

[0161] In certain preferred embodiments, the acrylic polymer is comprised of one or more ammonio methacrylate copolymens. Ammonio methacrylate copolymens are well known in the art, and are described in the National Formatary (NF) XVII as fully polymerized opoplymers of acrylic and methacrylic acid esters with a low content of quaternary ammonium grouses. In order to obtain a desirable dissolution profile, it may be necessary to incorporate two or more ammonio methacrylate copolymers having differing physical properties, such as different molar ratios of the quaternary ammonium groups to the neutral (methal-partic esters.

[0162] Certain methacrylic acid ester-type polymers are useful for preparing pH-dependent coatings which may be used in accordance with the present invention. For example, there are a family of copolymers synthesized from diethylaminoethyl methacrylate and other neutral methacrylic esters, also known as methacrylic acid copolymer or polymeric methacrylates, commercially available as Eudragit® from Röhm GMBH and Co. Kg Darmstadt, Germany. There are several different types of Eudragit®. For example, Eudragit E is an example of a methacrylic acid copolymer which swells and dissolves in acidic media. Eudragit L is a methacrylic acid copolymer which does not swell at about pH<5.7 and is soluble at about pH>6. Eudragit S does not swell at about pH<6.5 and is soluble at about pH>7. Eudragit RL and Eudragit RS are water swellable, and the amount of water absorbed by these polymers is pH-dependent; however, dosage forms coated with Eudragit RL and RS are pH-independent.

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digestive fluids. However, coatings formed from the same are swellable and permeable in aqueous solutions and digestive fluids.

[0164] The Eudragit® RL/RS dispersions of the present invention may be mixed together in any desired ratio in order to ultimately obtain a sustained-release formulation having a desirable dissolution profile. Desirable sustainedrelease formulations may be obtained, for instance, from a retardant coating derived from 100% Eudragit® RL, 50% Eudragit® RL and 50% Eudragit® RS, and 10% Eudragit® RL:Eudragit® 90% RS. Of course, one skilled in the art will recognize that other acrylic polymers may also be used, such as, for example, Eudragit@ L. In embodiments of the present invention where the coating comprises an aqueous dispersion of a hydrophobic sustained release material, the inclusion of an effective amount of a plasticizer in the aqueous dispersion of hydrophobic material will further improve the physical properties of the sustained-release coating. For example, because ethylcellulose has a relatively high glass transition temperature and does not form flexible films under normal coating conditions, it is preferable to incorporate a plasticizer into an ethylcellulose coating containing sustained-release coating before using the same as a coating material. Generally, the amount of plasticizer included in a coating solution is based on the concentration of the filmformer, e.g., most often from about I to about 50 percent by weight of the film-former. Concentration of the plasticizer, however, can only be properly determined after careful experimentation with the particular coating solution and method of application.

[0163] Examples of suitable plasticizers for ethylecllulose include water insoluble plasticizers such as dibuly sebacate, diethyl pithalate, triethyl citrate, tribulyl citrate, and triaction, although it is possible that other water-insoluble plasticizers (such as acetylated monoglycerides, pithalate esters, castor oil, etc.) may be used, friethyl citrate is an especiallyl preferred plasticizer for the aqueous dispersions of ethyl cellulose of the present invention.

[0166] Examples of suitable plasticizers for the acrylic polymers of the present invention include, but are not limited to cirrie acid esters such as triethyl cirrate NF XVI, tribubyl cirrate, dibutyl pithalate, and possibly 12-propylene glycol. Other plasticizers which have proved to be suitable for enhancing the elasticity of the films formed from acrylic films such as Eudragide RLRS lacquer solutions include polyethylene glycols, propylene glycol, diethyl pithalate, castor oil, and triacetin. Triethyl cirrate is an especially preferred plasticizer for the aqueous dispersions of ethyl cellulose of the present invention.

[0167] In certain embodiments, the uncoated/coated stastained release spheroids, granules, or matrix multiparticulates containing the opioid analgosic, opioid analgonist; and one or more aversive agents, are cured until an endopion its reached at which the sustained release spheroids, granules, or matrix multiparticulates provide a stable dissolution of the opioid. The curing endpoint may be determined by comparing the dissolution profile (curve) of the dosage form immediately after curing to the dissolution profile (curve) of the dosage form after exposure to accelerated storage conditions of, e.g., at least one month at a temperature of 40° C. and a relative humidity of 75%. Cured formulations are described in detail in U.S. Pat. Nos. 5273,760° 5.286.493. 5,500,227; 5,580,578; 5,639,476; 5,681,585; and 6,024,982. Other examples of sustained-release formulations and coatings which may be used in accordance with the present invention include those described in U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,324, 351; 5,356,467; and 5,472,712.

[0168] In addition to the above ingredients, the spheroids, grantles, or matrix multiparticulates may also contain suitable quantities of other materials, e.g., diluents, lubricants, abbe quantities of other materials, e.g., diluents, lubricants, in the pharmaceutical art in amounts up to about 50% by be weight of the formulation if desired. The quantities of these effect to the desired effect to the desired effect to the desired of the pharmaceutical art in a mounts of the service of the service

[0169] Specific examples of pharmaceutically acceptable carriers and excipients that may be used to formulate oral dosage forms are described in the Handbook of Pharmaceutical Excipients, American Pharmaceutical Association (1986), incorporated by reference herein.

[0170] It has further been found that the addition of a small amount of tale to the sustained release coating reduces the tendency of the aqueous dispersion to stick during processing, and acts as a polishing agent.

OSMOTIC DOSAGE FORMS

[0171] Sustained release dosage forms according to the present invention may also be prepared as somotic dosage formulations. The osmotic dosage formulations. The osmotic dosage forms preferably include a bilayer core comprising a drug layer (containing the opioid analgesic and optionally the opioid antagonist and or one or more aversive agents) and a delivery c: push layer (which may contain the opioid antagonist and/or one or more aversive agents), wherein the bilayer core is surrounded by a semipermeable wall and optionally having at least one passageway disposed therein.

[0172] The expression "passageway" as used for the purpose of this invention, includes aperture, orifice, bore, pore, porous element through which the opioid analgesic (with or without the antagonist) can be pumped, diffuse or migrate through a fiber, capillary tube, porous overlay, porous insert, microporous member, or porous composition. The passageway can also include a compound that erodes or is leached from the wall in the fluid environment of use to produce at least one passageway. Representative compounds for forming a passageway include erodible poly(glycolic) acid, or poly(lactic) acid in the wall; a gelatinous filament; a waterremovable poly(vinyl alcohol); leachable compounds such as fluid-removable pore-forming polysaccharides, acids, salts or oxides. A passageway can be formed by leaching a compound from the wall, such as sorbitol, sucrose, lactose, maltose, or fructose, to form a sustained-release dimensional pore-passageway. The passageway can have any shape, such as round, triangular, square and elliptical, for assisting in the sustained metered release of opioid analgesic from the dosage form. The dosage form can be manufactured with one or more passageways in spaced-apart relation on one or more surfaces of the dosage form. A passageway and equipment for forming a passageway are disclosed in U.S. Pat. Nos. 3,845,770; 3,916,899; 4,063,064 and 4,088,864. Passageways comprising sustained-release dimensions sized, shaped and adapted as a releasing-pore formed by aqueous leaching to provide a releasing-pore of a sustained-release rate are disclosed in U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,200,098 and 4,285,987.

[0173] In certain embodiments, the bilayer core comprises a drug layer with opioid analgesic and a displacement or push layer optionally, containing the antagonist and/or one or more aversive agents. The antagonist and/or one or more aversive agents may optionally be included in the drug layer instead of or in addition to being included in the push layer. In certain embodiments the drug layer may also comprise at least one polymer hydrogel. The polymer hydrogel may have an average molecular weight of between about 500 and about 6,000,000. Examples of polymer hydrogels include but are not limited to a maltodextrin polymer comprising the formula (C6 H12 O5), H2O, wherein n is 3 to 7,500, and the maltodextrin polymer comprises a 500 to 1,250,000 numberaverage molecular weight; a poly(alkylene oxide) represented by, e.g., a poly(ethylene oxide) and a poly(propylene oxide) having a 50,000 to 750,000 weight-average molecular weight, and more specifically represented by a poly(ethylene oxide) of at least one of 100,000, 200,000, 300,000 or 400,000 weight-average molecular weights; an alkali carboxyalkylcellulose, wherein the alkali is sodium or potassium, the alkyl is methyl, ethyl, propyl, or butyl of 10,000 to 175,000 weight-average molecular weight; and a copolymer of ethylene-acrylic acid, ideluding methacrylic and ethacrylic acid of 10,000 to 500,000 number-average molecular weight.

[0174] In certain embodiments of the present invention. the delivery or push layer comprises an osmopolymer. Examples of an osmopolymer include but are not limited to a member selected from the group consisting of a polyalkylene oxide and a carboxvalkylcellulose. The polyalkylene oxide possesses a 1,000,000 to 10,000,000 weight-average molecular weight. The polyalkylene oxide may be a member selected from the group consisting of polymethylene oxide, polyethylene oxide, polypropylene oxide, polyethylene oxide having a 1,000,000 average molecular weight, polyethylene oxide comprising a 5,000,000 average molecular weight, polyethylene oxide comprising a 7,000,000 average molecular weight, cross-linked polymethylene oxide possessing a 1,000,000 average molecular weight, and polypropylene oxide of 1,200,000 average molecular weight. Typical osmopolymer carboxyalkylcellulose comprises a member selected from the group consisting of alkali carboxyalkylcellulose, sodium carboxymethylcellulose, potassium carboxymethylcellulose, sodium carboxyethylcellucarboxymethylcellulose, carboxyethylcellulose, carboxyalkylhydroxyalkylcellulose, carboxymethylhydroxyethyl cellulose, carboxyethylhydroxyethylcellulose and carboxymethylhydroxypropylcellulose. The osmonolymers used for the displacement layer exhibit an osmotic pressure gradient across the semipermeable wall. The osmopolymers imbibe fluid into dosage form, thereby swelling and expanding as an osmotic hydrogel (also known as osmogel), whereby they push the contents of the drug layer from the osmotic dosage form.

[0175] The push layer may also include one or more sometically effective compounds also known as osmagents and as osmotically effective solutes. They imbite an environmental fluid, for example, from the gastrointestinal tract, into desage form and contribute to the delivery kinetics of the displacement layer. Examples of osmotically active compounds comprise a member selected from the group consisting of osmotic salts and osmotic carbodydrates. Examples of specific osmagents include but are not limited to sodium chloride, potassium choride, potassium duffate,

lithium phosphate, lithium chloride, sodium phosphate, potassium sulfate, sodium sulfate, potassium phosphate, glucose, fructose and maltose.

[0176] The push layer may optionally include a hydroxypropylallyclelludes possessing a 9000 to \$50,000 number-average molecular weight. The hydroxypropylallyclelluses is represented by a member selected from the group consisting of hydroxypropylinethyleclulese, hydroxypropylethyleclulese, hydroxypropylethyleclulese, hydroxypropylethyleclulese, hydroxypropylethyleclulese, and hydroxypropylethyleclulese.

[0177] The push layer may also optionally comprise an antioxidant to inhibit the oxidation of ingredients. Some examples of antioxidants include but are not limited to a scorbig acid, assorbig acid, assorbig acid, assorbig palmitate, buylated hydroxyanisole, a mixture of 2 and 3 tertiary-buyl-4-hydroxyanisole, buylated hydroxytoluene, sodium isoascorbate, dihydroguaretic acid, potassium sorbates, osdium bisulface, sodium metalsianiste, sorbic acid, potassium ascorbate, vitamin E, 4- hloro-2,6-dietriariy buylyhpenol, alphateopherol, and propyglatlate.

[0178] In certain alternative embodiments, the dosage form comprises a substantially homogenous core comprising opioid analgesie, an opioid antagonist, one or more vensive agents, a pharmaceutically acceptable polymer (e.g., polyvithylene oxide), optionally a disintegrant (e.g., polyvinylpyrrolidone), optionally an absorption enhancer (e.g., a fatty acid, a surfactant, a chelating agent, a bile salt, etc.). The substantially homogenous core is surrounded by a semipremeable wall having a passageway (as defined above) for the release of the opioid analgesic, the opioid antagonist, and the one or more aversive agents.

[0179] In certain embodiments, the semipermeable wall comprises a member selected from the group consisting of a cellulose ester polymer, a cellulose either polymer and a cellulose ester-ther polymer. Representative wall polymers comprise a member selected from the group consisting of cellulose acylate, cellulose diacylate, cellulose triacylate, cellulose diacetta, cellulose triacylate, mono-, di- and tricellulose alkenylates, and mono-, di- and tricellulose alkinylates. The polycellulose) used for the present invention comprises a number-average molecular weight of 2000 to 7 5000,000.

[0180] Additional semipermeable polymers for the purpose of this invention comprise acetaldehyde dimethycellulose acetate, cellulose acetate ethylcarbamate, cellulose acetate methylcarbamate, cellulose diacetate, propylcarbamate, cellulose acetate diethylaminoacetate; semipermeable polyamide; semipermeable polyurethane; semipermeable sulfonated polystyrene; semipermeable cross-linked polymer formed by the coprecipitation of a polyanion and a polycation as disclosed in U.S. Pat. Nos. 3,173,876; 3,276, 586; 3,541,005; 3,541,006 and 3,546,876; semipermeable polymers as disclosed by Loeb and Sourirajan in U.S. Pat. No. 3,133,132; semipermeable crosslinked polystyrenes; semipermeable crosslinked poly(sodium styrene sulfonate); semipermeable crosslinked poly(vinylbenzyltrimethyl ammonium chloride); and semipermeable polymers possessing a fluid permeability of 2.5×10-8 to 2.5×10-2 (cm2/ hr atm) expressed per atmosphere of hydrostatic or osmotic pressure difference across the seminermeable wall. Other polymers useful in the present invention are known in the art in U.S. Pat. Nos. 3,845,770; 3,916,899 and 4,160,020; and in Handbook of Common Polymers, Scott, J. R. and W. J. Roff. 1971, CRC Press, Cleveland, Ohio.

[0181] In certain embodiments, preferably the semipermeable wall is nontoxic, inert, and it, maintains its physical and chemical integrity during the dispensing life of the drug. In certain embodiments, the dosage form comprises a binder. An example of a binder includes, but is not limited to a therapeutically acceptable vinyl polymer having a 5,000 to 350,000 viscosity-average molecular weight, represented by a member selected from the group consisting of poly-nvinylamide, poly-n-vinylacetamide, poly(vinyl pyrrolidone), also known as poly-n-vinylpyrrolidone, poly-n-vinylcaprolactone, poly-n-vinyl-5-methyl-2-pyrrolidone, and poly-n-vinyl-pyrrolidone copolymers with a member selected from the group consisting of vinyl acetate, vinyl alcohol, vinyl chloride, vinyl fluoride, vinyl butyrate, vinyl laureate, and vinyl stearate. Other binders include for example, acacia, starch, gelatin, and hydroxypropylalkylcellulose of 9,200 to 250,000 average molecular weight.

[0182] In certain embodiments, the dosage form comprises a lubricant, which may be used during the manufacture of the dosage form to prevent sticking to die wall or punch faces. Examples of lubricants include but are not limited to magnesium stearate, sodium stearate, stearie acid, to cacicium stearate, magnesium obleate, ofcie acid, potassium oleate, caprylic acid, sodium stearyl fumarate, and magnesium palmitate.

TRANSDERMAL DELIVERY SYSTEMS

[0183] The formulations of the present invention may be formulated as a transdermal clivery system, such as transdermal patches. In certain embodiments of the present invention, a transdermal patch comprises an opioid agonist contained in a reservoir or a matrix, and an adhesive which allows the transdermal device to adhere to the skin, allowing the passage of the active agent from the transdermal device through the skin of the patient, with the inclusion of the aversive agents and opioid antagonists as disclosed herein which are not releasable when the dosage form is administered intact but which are releasable when the dosage form is broken or tampered with in order to release the opioid from the transdermal system.

[0184] Transdennal delivery system providing a controlled-release of an opioid agonist is known. For example, Duragesic® patch (commercially available from Janssen Pharmaceutical) contains an opioid agonist (fentanyl) and is said to provide adequate analgesia for up to 48 to 72 hours (2 to 3 days). This formulation can be reformulated with an aversive agent and antanconist as disclosed herein.

[0185] There are several types of transdermal formulations of buprenophine reported in the literature. See, for example, U.S. Pat. No. 5,240,711 (Hille et al.), U.S. Pat. No. 5,225,199 (Hidska et al.), U.S. Pat. No. 5,069,909 (Sharma et al.), U.S. Pat. No. 4,806,341 (Chien et al.), and U.S. Pat. No. 5,026,556 (Drust et al.), all of which are hereby incorportated by reference. These transferral devices can also be reformulated with the aversive agents and antagonists as disclosed hereit.

[0186] The transdermal delivery system used in the present invention may also be prepared in accordance with

U.S. Pat. No. 5,069,090 (Sharma et al.), hereby incorporated by reference. This patent describes a laminated composite for administering buprenorphine transdermally to treat pain. The transdermal delivery system used in the present invention may also be prepared in accordance with U.S. Pat. No. 4,806,341 (Chien et al.), hereby incorporated by reference. This patent describes a transdermal morphina narcotic analgesic or antagonist (including buprenorphine) pharmacutical polymer matrix dossge unit having a backing layer which is substantially impervious to the buprenorphine, and a polymer matrix dies layer which is adhered to the backing layer and which has microdispensed therein effective dosage amounts of the buprenorphine.

[0187] The transdermal delivery system used in the present invention may also be that described in U.S. Pat. No. 5,026,556 (Drust et al.), hereby incorporated by reference. Therein, compositions for the transdermal delivery of buprenorphine comprise buprenorphine in a carrier of a polar solvent material selected from the group consisting of C2-C4 diols, C2-C6 triols, and mixtures thereof, and a polar lipid material selected from the group consisting of fatty alcohol esters, fatty acid esters, and mixtures thereof; wherein the polar solvent material and the lipid material are present in a weight ratio of solvent material:lipid material of from 60:40 to about 99:1. The transdermal delivery system used in the present invention may also be that described in U.S. Pat. No. 4,588,580 (Gale, et. al.), hereby incorporated by reference. That system comprises a reservoir for the drug having a skin proximal, material releasing surface area in the range of about 5-100 cm2 and containing between 0.1 and 50% by weight of a skin permeable form of the buprenorphine. The reservoir contains an aqueous gel comprising up to about 47-95% ethanol, 1-10% gelling agent, 0.1-10% buprenorphine, and release rate controlling means disposed in the flow path of the drug to the skin which limits the flux of the buprenorphine from the system through the skin.

[0188] The transdermal delivery system used in the present invention may also be that described in PCT/US01/ 04347 to Oshlack et al.

[0189] The present invention is contemplated to encompass all transdermal formulations, e.g., the technologies described above, with the inclusion of an aversive agent and antagonist, such that the dosage form deters abuse of the opioid therein.

[0190] The aversive agent and antagonist in non-releasable form when administered intent can be formulated in accordance with U.S. Pat. No. 5,149,538 to Granger, hereby incorporated by reference. Alternatively, he aversive agent and the opioid agonist can be separated from the opioid by a layer which becomes disrupted when the dosage form is tampered with the reby mixing the aversive agent with the opioid agonist. Alternatively, a combination of both systems can be used.

SUPPOSITORIES

[0191] The controlled release formulations of the present invention may be formulated as a pharmaceutical suppository for rectal administration comprising an opioid analgosic, opioid antagonist, and at least one aversive agent in a controlled release matrix, and a suppository vehicle (base). Preparation of controlled release suppository formulations is described in, e.g., U.S. Pat. No. 5,215,758.

[0192] The suppository base chosen should be compatible with the agent(s) of the present invention. Further, the suppository base is preferably non-toxic and nonirritating to mucous membranes, melts or dissolves in rectal fluids, and is stable during storage.

[0193] In certain preferred embodiments of the present invention for both water-soluble and water-insoluble drugs, the suppository base comprises a fatty acid wax selected from the group consisting of monor, di- and triglycerides of saturated, natural fatty acids of the chain length C₁₂ to C₁₈.

[0194] In preparing the suppositories of the present invention other excipients may be used. For example, a wax may be used to form the proper shape for administration via the rectal route. This system can also be used without wax, but with the addition of diluent filled in a gelatin capsule for both rectal and oral administration.

[0195] Examples of suitable commercially available mono, di- and friglycer/des include saturated natural fatty acids of the 12-18 carbon atom chain sold under the trade name Novata TM (types AB, AB, BB, CB, BB, BB, CE, BCF, C, D and 299), manufactured by Henkel, and Witepsol TM (types 1B, HL2, HB, HT), HBS, HI), HB2, HB3, HB3, HB4, WB2, WB1, WB3, WB4, WB5, SS5, SS8, E75, E76 and E85), manufactured by Dynamit Nobel.

[0196] Other pharmaccutically acceptable suppository bases may be substituted in whole or in part for the above-mentioned mono-, di- and triglycerides. The amount of base in the suppository is determined by the size (i.e. actual weight) of the dosage form, the amount of base (e.g., alginate) and drug used. Generally, the amount of suppository base is from about 20 percent to about 90 percent by weight of the total weight of the suppository. Preferably, the amount of base in the suppository is from about 65 percent to about 80 percent, by weight of the total weight of the suppository.

[0197] In certain embodiments of the dosage forms of the present invention may also include a surfactant. Surfactants useful in accordance with the present invention, include for example, ionic and nonionic surfactants or wetting agents commonly used in the formulation of pharmaceuticals, including but not limited to castor oil derivatives, cholesterol, polyglycolyzed glycerides, acetylated monoglycerides, sorbittan fatty acid esters, poloxamers, polysorbates, polyoxyethylene sorbitan fatty acid esters, polyoxyethylene compounds, monoglycerides or ethoxylated derivatives thereof, diglycerides or polyoxyethylene derivatives thereof, sodium docusate, sodium laurylsulfate, cholic acid or derivatives thereof, ethoxylated alcohols, ethoxylated esters, ethoxylated amides, polyoxypropylene compounds, propoxylated alcohols, ethoxylated/propoxylated block polymers, propoxylated esters, alkanolamides, amine oxides, fatty acid esters of polyhydric alcohols, ethylene glycol esters, diethylene glycol esters, propylene glycol esters, glycerol esters, polyglycerol fatty acid esters, SPAN's (e.g., sorbitan esters), TWEEN's (i.e., sucrose esters), glucose (dextrose) esters, alkali metal sulfates, quaternary ammonium compounds, amidoamines, and aminimides, simethicone, lecithins, alcohols, phospholipids, and mixtures

[0198] Mixed surfactant/wetting agents useful in accordance with the present invention include, for example, sodium lauryl sulfate/polyethylene glycol (PEG) 6000 and sodium lauryl sulfate/PEG 6000/stearic acid, etc.

[9199] In certain embodiments of the present invention, the dosage form may also include an emulsifying agent. Emulsifying agents useful in accordance with the present invention include, for example, monoglycerides, sucrosed fatty acid esters, polyglycerol/fatty acid esters, sophian/fatty acid esters, and higher fatty acids, as well as sulfates and sulfonates of these acids, anime salts of hydroxylamines of long-chain fatty acid esters, quaternary ammonium salts such as searyl-diemetylyheroxylammonium chloride and tridecylhenzenehydroxycthylimidszole chloride, phosphoric esters of higher alcohols such as captyl and ocyl alcohol, and monoesters of ocid acid and pentaerythritol such as sorbitan monooleaks, and mixtures thereof.

[0200] The oral dossage form and methods for use of the present invention may further include, in addition to an opioid analgesic and opioid analgesic, one or more drugs that may or may not act synergistically with the opioid analgesic. Thus, in certain embodiments, a combination of two opioid analgesics may be included in the dossage form. For example, the dossage form may include two opioid analgesics may be included in the dossage form analgesics having different properties, such as half-life, solubility, potency, and a combination of any of the foregoing.

[0201] In yet further embediments, one or more opioid analgesic is included and a further non-opioid drug jet ales and gest is included and a further non-opioid drug jet ales and the control of the con

[0202] In certain preferred embodiments of the present invention, the invention allows for the use of lower doses of the opioid analgesic by virtue of the inclusion of an additional non-opioid analgesic, such as an NSAID or a COX-2 inhibitor. By using lower amounts of either or both drugs, the side effects associated with effective pain management in humans are reduced.

[9283] Suitable non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agents, including ibuperfoen, dicloffaces, naproxen, henoxaporfen, niturbigrofen, dicloffaces, naproxen, henoxaporfen, niturbigrofen, fenoprofen, flutufigrofen, jenoprofen, diderpofen, amproprofen, amproprofen, amproprofen, amproprofen, amproprofen, steprofenie acid, permoprofen, amproprofen, stroxaprofen, suprofenie acid, permoprofen, diprofenie acid, permoprofenie, acid, material permoprofenie, acid, ma

[0204] N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) receptor antagonists are well known in the art, and encompass, for example, morphinans such as dextromethorphan or dextrorphan, ketamine, or pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof. For purposes of the present invention, the term "NMDA antagonist" is also deemed to encompass drugs that block a major intracellular consequence of NMDA-receptor activation, e.g. a ganglicised such as GM, or GT, a phenothizaira such as trifluoperazine or a naphthalenesulfonamide such as N-G-aminohexty)-5-chloro-1 -naphthalenesulfonamide. These drugs are stated to inhibit the development of tolerance to and/or dependence on addictive drugs, e.g., narcotic anal-gesics such as morphine, codeline, etc. in U.S. Pal. Nos. 5,22,1012 and 5,556,838 (both to Mayer, et al.), and to treat chronic pain in U.S. Pal. Nos. 502,0268 (Mayer, et al.), all of which are hereby incorporated by reference. The NMDA antagonist may be included alone, or in combination with a local anesthetic such as fidocaine, as described in these Mayer, et al.) patents.

[0205] The treatment of chronic pain via the use of glycine receptor antagonists and the identification of such drugs is described in U.S. Pat. No. 5,514,680 (Weber, et al.).

[0206] COX-2 inhibitors have been reported in the art and many chemical structures are known to produce inhibition of cyclooxygenase-2. COX-2 inhibitors are described, for example, in U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,616,601; 5,604,260; 5,593,994; 5,550,142; 5,536,752; 5,521,213; 5,474,995; 5,639,780; 5,604,253; 5,552,422; 5,510,368; 5,436,265; 5,409,944; and 5,130,311, all of which are hereby incorporated by reference. Certain preferred COX-2 inhibitors include celecoxib (SC-58635), DUP-697, flosulide (CGP-28238), meloxicam, 6- methoxy-2 naphthylacetic acid (6-MNA), MK-966 (also known as Vioxx), nabumetone (prodrug for 6-MNA), nimesulide, NS-398, SC-5766, SC-58215, T-614; or combinations thereof. Dosage levels of COX-2 inhibitor on the order of from about 0.005 mg to about 140 mg per kilogram of body weight per day are therapeutically effective in combination with an opioid analgesic. Alternatively, about 0.25 mg to about 7 g per patient per day of a COX-2 inhibitor is administered in combination with an opioid analgesic.

[0207] In yet further embodiments, a non-opioid drug can be included which provides a desired effect other than analgesia, e.g., antitussive, expectorant, decongestant, antihistamine drugs, local anesthetics, and the like.

[0208] The invention disclosed herein is meant to encompass the use of any pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof of the disclosed opioid analgesics. The pharmaceutically acceptable salts include, but are not limited to, metal salts such as sodium salt, potassium salt, secium salt and the like; alkaline earth metals such as calcium salt, magnesium salt and the like; organic amine salts such as triethylamine salt, pyridine salt, picoline salt, ethanolamine salt, triethanolamine salt, dicyclohexylamine salt, N,N'-dibenzylethylenediamine salt and the like; inorganic acid salts such as hydrochloride, hydrobromide, sulfate, phosphate and the like; organic acid salts such as formate, acetate, trifluoroacetate, maleate, tartrate and the like; sulfonates such as methanesulfonate, benzenesulfonate, p-toluenesulfonate, and the like; amino acid salts such as arginate, asparginate, glutamate and the like.

[0209] Some of the opioid analgesies disclosed herein may contain one or more asymmetric centers and may thus give rise to enantiomers, disastercomers, and other stereoisomeric forms. The present invention is also meant to encompass the use of any of such possible forms as well as their racomic and resolved forms and mixtures thereof. When the compounds described herein contain olefinic double bonds or other centers of geometric asymmetry, and unless specified otherwise, it is intended to include both E and Z geometric isomers. The use of all tautomers are intended to be encompassed by the present invention as well.

[0210] The oral dosage forms of the present invention may be in the form of tablets, troches, lozenges, powders or granules, hard or soft capsules, microparticles (e.g., microcansules, microsoheres and the like), buccal tablets, etc.

[0211] In certain embodiments, the present invention provides for a method of preventing abuse of an oral controlled release dosage form of an opioid analgesic comprising preparing the dosage forms as described above.

[0212] In certain embodiments, the present invention provides for a method of preventing diversion of an oral controlled release dosage form of an opioid analgesic comprising preparing the dosage forms as described above.

[0213] In certain embodiments, the present invention provides for a method of treating pain by administering to a human patient the dosage forms described above.

[0214] The following examples illustrate various aspects of the present invention. They are not to be construed to limit the claims in any manner whatsoever.

EXAMPLE 1

A 20 mg Oxycodone Formulation is Prepared Containing Naloxone as the Antagonist and Xanthan Gum as the Aversive Agent

[9215] In this example, a small amount of xanthan gum is added to the oxycodone formulation during the granulation process. Other gelling agents such as curdlan, carragenan, alginates, pectin, gelatin, furcelleran, agar, guar gum, locus bean gum, itara gum, tragacanth, acacia, glucomannans, karaya, starch and starch derivatives, egg white powder, lacto albumin, soy protein, Jangel, gellan gum, wehan gum, rhamsan gum, and the like, could also be used as gelling agents. Other semi-synthetic materials such as chitosan, pullulan, polylaevulan, hydroxypropyl cellulose, methylecilulose, thydroxypropylmethyl cellulose, all ether derivatives of cellulose, and the like, could also be used as alternate gelling materials. The formulation of Example 1 is listed in Table 1 below.

TABLE 1

TIDED 1			
Ingredients	Amt/Unit (mg)	Amount/Batch (gm)	
Oxycodone HCl	20.0	209.6*	
Spray Dried Lactose	59.25	592.5	
Povidone	5.0	50.0	
Eudragit RS30D (solids)	10.0	100	
Triacctin	2.0	20.0	
Naloxone HCl	0.61	6.12**	
Xanthan gum	9.0	90.0	
Stearyl Alcohol	25.0	250.0	
Tale	2.5	25.0	
Magnesium Stearate	1.25	12.5	
Opadry Pink Y-S-14518A	5.0	50.0	

*adjusted for 99.6% assay and 4.2% residual moisture.

**adjusted for 99.23% assay and 0.5% residual moisture.

[0216] Process

[0217] 1. Dispersion: Dissolve naloxone HCl in water and the solution is added to the Eudragit/ Triacetin dispersion. [0218] 2. Granulation: Spray the Eudragit/Triacetin dispersion onto the oxycodone HCl, Spray Dried Lactose, xanthan gum and Povidone using a fluid bed granulator.

[0219] 3. Milling: Discharge the granulation and pass through a mill

[0220] 4. Waxing: Melt the stearyl alcohol and add to the milled granulation using a mixer. Allow to cool.

[0221] 5. Milling: Pass the cooled granulation through a mill.

[0222] 6. Lubrication: Lubricate the granulation with tale and magnesium stearate using a mixer.

[0223] 7. Compression: Compress the granulation into tablets using a tablet press.

EXAMPLE 2

A 40 mg Oxycodone Formulation was Prepared Containing Naloxone as the Antagonist and Xanthan Gum as the Aversive Agent

[9224] To determine the effect of varying amount of xanthan gum on the gelling property and dissolution rate of an oxycodone tablet, three levels of xanthan gum were added to 40 mg oxycodone granulation and compressed into tablets. Oxycodone recovery from water extraction of the tablet and the drug release rate were determined. The oxycodone granulation formulation of Example 2 is listed in Table 2 below.

TABLE 2

Ingredients	Amt/Unit (mg)
Oxycodone HCl	40.0
Spray Dried Lactose	39.25
Povidone	5.0
Eudragit RS30D (solids)	10.0
Triacetin	2.0
Naloxone HCL	0.9
Steary! Alcohol	25.0
Tale	2.5
Magnesium Steamte	1.25
Total	125.9

[0225] Examples 2A to 2C were prepared adding different amounts (3 mg, 5 mg, and 9 mg) of xanthan gum to a 125.9 mg oxycodone granulation of Example 2.

Ingredients	Amt/Unit (mg)
EXAMPLE 2A	
Oxycodone granulation Xanthan gum	125.9
Total EXAMPLE 2B	128.9
Oxycodone granulation Xanthan gum	125.9 5
Total	130.9

-continued

Ingredients	Amt/Unit (mg)
EXAMPLE :	2C
Oxycodone granulation Xanthan gum	125.9
Total	134.9

[0226] Process

[0227] 1. Dispersion: Dissolve naloxone HCl in water and the solution is added to the Eudragit/ Triacetin dispersion.

[0228] 2. Granulation: Spray the Eudragit/Triacetin dispersion onto the Oxycodone HCl, Spray Dried Lactose and Povidone using a fluid bed granulator.

[0229] 3. Milling: Discharge the granulation and pass through a mill.

[0230] 4. Waxing: Melt the stearyl alcohol and add to the milled granulation using a mixer. Allow to cool.

[0231] 5. Milling: Pass the cooled granulation through a mill.

[0232] 6. Lubrication: Lubricate the granulation with tale and magnesium stearate using a mixer.

[0233] 7. Add xanthan gum (3 levels) to the granulation and mix well.

[0234] 8. Compression: Compress the granulation into tablets using a tablet press.

EXAMPLE 3

[0235] The granulation of Example 2 was compressed into tablets using a tablet press without the addition of xanthan gum, and Examples 2, 2A-C were tested under the following dissolution conditions and gave the results listed in Table 3 below.

[0236] 1. Apparatus: USP Type II (paddle), 150 rpm.
 [0237] 2. Medium: 700 ml SGF for first hour, thereafter made 900 ml with phosphate buffer to pH 7.5.

[0238] 3. Sampling time: 1,2,4,8,12,18 and 24 hours.[0239] 4. Analytical: High Performance Liquid Chromatography.

TABLE 3

	Dissolution Results % Dissolved				
Time (hrs)	Ex. 2A (3 mg xanthan)	Ex. 2B (5 mg xanthan)	Ex. 2C (9 mg xanthan)	Ex. 2 (no xanthan added)	Spec
1	48	43	46	45	28-58
4	86	73	79	75	55-88
12	101	98	99	93	>80

[0240] The dissolution results show that all the tablets prepared have similar dissolution profiles. The inclusion of xanthan gum does not appear to substantially change the oxycodone dissolution rate.

[0241] When 1 mL of water was added to the tablets containing xanthan gum on a tea spoon, the solution was not viscous. However, when the samples were heated and allowed to cool, the samples became very viscous. It was very difficult to withdraw this gel-like solution into a syringe for injection.

EXAMPLE 4

A 20 mg Oxycodone Formulation Containing Naloxone as the Antagonist and a Bittering Agent as the Aversive Agent is Prepared

[0242] In this example, a small amount of denatonium benzoate is added to an oxycodone formulation during the granulation process. The bitter taste would reduce the abuse of oxycodone by oral or intransasl route. The oxycodone formulation of Example 4 is listed in Table 4 below.

TABLE 4

Ingredients	Amt/Unit (mg)	Amount/Batch (gm)
Oxycodone HCl	20.0	209.6*
Spray Dried Lactose	59.25	592.5
Povidone	5.0	50.0
Eudragit RS30D (solids)	10.0	100
Triacetin	2.0	20.0
Naloxone HCl	0.61	6.12**
Denatonium benzoate	0.07	0.68
Stearyl Alcohol	25.0	250.0
Tale	2.5	25.0
Magnesium Stearate	1.25	12.5
Opadry Pink Y-S-14518A	5.0	50.0

^{*}adjusted for 99.6% assay and 4.2% residual moisture.

[0243] Process

- [0244] 1. Dispersion: Dissolve naloxone HCl and denatonium benzoate in water and the solution is added to the Eudragit/Triacetin dispersion.
- [0245] 2. Granulation: Spray the Eudragit/Triacetin dispersion onto the Oxycodone HCl, Spray Dried Lactose and Povidone using a fluid bed granulator.
- [0246] 3. Milling: Discharge the granulation and pass through a mill.
- [0247] 4. Waxing: Melt the stearyl alcohol and add to the milled granulation using a mixer. Allow to cool.
 [0248] 5. Milling: Pass the cooled granulation
- through a mill.

 [0249] 6. Lubrication: Lubricate the granulation with tale and magnesium stearate using a mixer.
- [0250] 7. Compression: Compress the granulation into tablets using a tablet press.

EXAMPLE 5

[0251] In Example 5, a substantially non-releasable form of a bittering agent (denatonium benzoate) is prepared by coating denatonium benzoate particles with a coating that

renders the denatonium benzoate substantially non-releasable. The formulation of Example 5 is listed in Table 5 below.

TABLE 5

Ingredients	Amt/unit (mg)	
LOADING		
denatonium benzoate	0.07	
Sugar Spheres (30/35 mesh)	50.0	
Opadry White Y-5-7068	2.5	
Purified Water	42.5*	
OVERCOATING		
Opadry White Y-5-7068	3.02	
Purified Water	17.11*	
NON-RELEASE COATING		
(FOR RENDERING		
BITTERING AGENT		
SUBSTANTIALLY NON-		
RELEASABLE)		
Eudragit RS30D (dry wt.)	12.10	
Triethyl Citrate	2.42	
Tale	4.84	
Purified Water	49.21*	
OVERCOATING		
Opadry White Y-5-7068	4.12	
Purified Water	23.35*	
Total	70.07	

^{*}Remains in product as residual moisture only.

[0252] Process:

- [0253] 1. Solution Preparation Dissolve the denatonium benzoate in Purified Water. Once dissolved, add the Opadry White and continue mixing until a homogeneous dispersion is yielded.
- [0254] 2. Loading Apply the above dispersion onto the Sugar Spheres using a fluid bed coating machine.
- [0255] 3. Overcoating Prepare an overcoating solution by dispersing Opadry White in Purified Water. Apply this dispersion over the sugar spheres loaded with denatonium benzoate using a fluid bed coating machine.
- [0256] 4. Retardant Coating Prepare the non-release coating solution by mixing the Eudragit RS30D, Triethyl Citrate, Tale, and Purified Water. Apply this dispersion over the loaded and overcoated sugar spheres using a fluid bed coating machine.
- [0257] 5. Overcoating Prepare a second overcoating solution by dispersing Opadry White in Purified Water. Apply this dispersion over the non-release coated denatonium benzoate spheres using a fluid bed coating machine
- [0258] 6. Curing Cure the spheres at 45° C. for approximately 48 hours.

EXAMPLE 6

[0259] In Example 6, a substantially non-releasable form of a bittering agent (denatonium benzoate) is prepared as denatonium benzoate containing granulates. The granulates

[&]quot;adjusted for 99,23% assay and 0.5% residual moisture.

are comprised of denatonium benzoate dispersed in a matrix that renders the denatonium benzoate substantially nonreleasable. The formulation of Example 6 is listed in Table 6 below.

TABLE 6

Ingredient	Amt/unit (mg)
Denatonium benzoate	0.07
Dicalcium Phosphate	53.0
Poly (DI-Lactide-Co-	12.0
Giycolide) polymner	
(PLGA)	
MW ~ 100,000	
Ethyl Acetate	
Total	65.07

[&]quot;Used as a vehicle for application of PLGA polymer.

[0260] Process:

[0261] 1. Solution Preparation Dissolve PLGA in Ethyl Acetate by mixing.

[0262] 2. Granulation Place the denatonium benzoate, and Dicalcium Phosphate in a fluid bed coating machine and granulate by spraying the above solution. 200.1146US

EXAMPLE 7

[0263] In Example 7, a substantially non-releasable form of a bittering agent (denatonium benzoate) is prepared as denatonium benzoate extruded pellets. The formulation of Example 7 is listed in Table 7 below.

TABLE 7

0.07
180.0 55.0

[0264] Process:

[0265] 1. Milling Pass stearyl alcohol flakes through an impact mill.

[0266] 2. Blending Mix Denatonium benzoate, Eudragit, and milled Stearyl Alcohol in a twin shell blender.

[0267] 3. Extrusion Continuously feed the blended material into a twin screw extruder and collect the resultant strands on a conveyor.

[0268] 4. Cooling Allow the strands to cool on the conveyor.

[0269] 5. Pelletizing Cut the cooled strands into pellets using a Pelletizer.

[0270] 6. Screening Screen the pellets and collect desired sieve portion.

EXAMPLE 8

Naltrexone HCl Beads

[0271] In Example 8, Naltrexone HCl beads for incorporation into capsules were prepared having the following formulation in Table 8 below.

TABLE 8

	Ingredients	Amt/unit (mg)
Step 1. Drug layering	Naltrexone HCl	2.1
	Non-pareil beads (30/35 mesh)	39,98
	Opadry Clear	0.4
	(Hydroxypropylmethyl cellulose	
	Sodium ascorbate	0.027
	Ascorbic acid	0.05
Step 2. Anionic polymer cont	Eudragit L30D (dry)	2.164
	Triethyl Citrate	0.433
	Cabosil	0.108
Step 3. Sustained release	Eudragit RS30D (dry)	17.475
cont	Triethyl citrate	3,495
	Cabosil	0.874
Step 4. Seal coat	Opadry Clear	1.899
	(Hydroxypropylmethyl cellu-	
	lose)	
	Cabosil	0.271
Total (on dry basis)		69.287

[0272] Process:

[0273] 1. Dissolve naltrexone HCl, ascorbic acid, sodium ascorbate and Opadry Clear in water. Spray the drug solution onto non-pareil beads in a fluid bed coater with Wurster insert.

[0274] 2. Disperse Eudragit L30D, Triethyl citrate, and Cabosil in water. Spray the dispersion onto the drug-loaded beads in the fluid bed coater.

[0275] 3. Disperse Eudragit RS30D, triethyl citrate, and Cabosil in water. Spray the dispersion onto the beads in the fluid bed coater.

[0276] 4. Dissolve Opadry Clear in water. Spray the solution onto the beads in the fluid bed coater.

[0277] 5. Cure the beads at 60° C. for 24 hours.

EXAMPLE 9

Naltrexone Multiparticulates

[0278] Analtrexone melt extruded multiparticulate formulation was prepared. The melt extruded multiparticulate formulation is listed in Table 9 below.

TABLE 9

Ingredients	Amt/Unit (mg)	
Naltrexone HCl	2.0	_
Eudragit RSPO	88.0	
Stearyl alcohol	15.0	
Stearic acid	15.0	
ВНГ	1.0	
Total	121.0	

[0279] Process:

[0280] 1. Blend milled Stearic acid, stearyl alcohol, Naltrexone HCl, BHT, and Eudragit RSPO using a V-blender.

[0281] 2. Extrude the mixture using a Powder Feeder, Melt Extruder(equipped with the 6×1 mm die head), Conveyor, Lasermike, and Pelletizer.

[0282] Powder feed rate—4.2 kg/hr; vacuum— ~980 mBar

[0283] Conveyor—such that diameter of extrudate is 1 mm

[0284] Pelletizer—such that pellets are cut to 1 mm in length

[0285] 3. Screen pellets using #16 mesh and #20 mesh screens. Collect material that passes through the #16 mesh screen and is retained on the #20 mesh screen

[0286] 4. Fill size #2 clear gelatin capsules with the pellets. Range: NLT 114 mg and NMT 126 mg.

EXAMPLE 10

Naltrexone CR Beads

[0287] A naltrexone sustained release bead formulation was prepared which can be incorporated into an opioid controlled release granulation and compressed into tablets. The naltrexone controlled release bead formulation is listed in Table 10 below.

TABLE 10

	Ingredients	Amt/unit* (mg)
Step 1. Drug layering	Naltrexone HCl	0,609
	Non-pareil beads (30/35 mesh)	67.264
	Opadry Clear	0.547
Step 2. Seal coat	Eudragit L	2.545
	Triethyl citrate	0.636
	Glyceryl monostearate	0,239
Step 3. Sustained release	Eudragit RS30D (dry)	43.789
cost	Triethyl citrate	8,758
	Cabosil	2.189
Step 4. Seal coat	Opadry Clear	2.053
	(Hydroxypropylmethyl cellulose)	
	Cabosil	1.368
Total		130

[0288] Process:

[0289] 1. Dissolve naltrexone HCl and Opadry (HPMC) in water. Spray the drug solution onto non-pareil beads in a fluid bed coater with Wurster insert.

[0290] 2. Disperse Eudragit L, Triethyl citrate, and glyceryl monostearate in water. Spray the dispersion onto the drug-loaded beads in the fluid bed coater.

[0291] 3. Disperse Eudragit RS, triethyl citrate, and Cabosil in water. Spray the dispersion onto the beads in the fluid hed coater. [0292] 4. Dissolve Opadry in water. Spray the solution onto the beads in the fluid bed coater.

[0293] 5. Cure the beads at 60° C. for 24 hours.

EXAMPLE 11

Controlled-Release Oxycodone

[0294] In Example 11, a sustained release 20 mg controlled release oxycodone formulation was prepared having the formulation listed in Table 11 below.

TABLE 11

Ingredients	Amt/Unit (mg)	
Oxycodone HCl	20.0	
Spray Dried Lactose	59,25	
Povidone	5.0	
Eudragit RS30D (solids)	10.0	
Trincetin	2.0	
Stearyl Alcohol	25.0	
Tale	2.5	
Magnesium Stearate	1.25	
Opadry Pink Y-S-14518A	4.0	
Total	129.0	

[0295] Process:

[0296] 1. Granulation: Spray the Eudragit/Triacetin dispersion onto the Oxycodone HCl, Spray Dried Lactose and Povidone using a fluid bed granulator.

[0297] 2. Milling: Discharge the granulation and pass through a mill.

[0298] 3. Waxing: Melt the stearyl alcohol and add to the milled granulation using a mixer. Allow to cool.

[0299] 4. Milling: Pass the cooled granulation through a mill.

[0300] 5. Lubrication: Lubricate the granulation with tale and magnesium stearate using a mixer.

[0301] 6. Compression: Compress the granulation into tablets using a tablet press.

[0302] 7. Film coating: Apply an aqueous film coat to the tablets.

EXAMPLE 12

[0303] In Example 12, naltrexone beads prepared in accordance with Example 16 are incorporated into the sustained release 20 mg oxycodone tablets prepared in accordance with Example 11 and having the formula listed in Table 12 below.

TABLE 12

	Ingredients	Amt/unit* (mg)
Step 1. Granulation	Oxycodone HCl	20.0
	Spray Dried Lactose	59.25
	Povidone	5.0
	Eudragit RS30D (dry)	10.0
	Triacetin	2.0

TABLE 12-continued

	Ingredients	Amt/unit* (mg)
	Stearyl alcohol	25.0
	Talc	2.5
	Magnesium	1.25
Step 2. Combination tablet	OxyContin granulation (Example 3)	125
	Naltrexone CR beads (Formula 2)	140

[0304] Process:

[0305] 1. Spray the Eudragit/triacetin dispersion onto the Oxycodone HCl, spray dried lactose and povidone using a fluid bed granulator.

[0306] 2. Discharge the granulation and pass through a mill.

[0307] 3. Melt the stearyl alcohol and add to the milled granulation using a mill. Allow to cool.

[0308] 4. Pass the cooled granulation through a mill.
[0309] 5. Lubricate the granulation with tale and magnesium stearate. Using a mixer.

[0310] 6. Mix naltrexone beads with the above granulation and compress into tablets.

[0311] Alternate Process:

[0312] 1. Spray the Eudragit/triacetin dispersion onto the Oxycodone HCl, spray dried lactose and povidone using a fluid bed granulator.

[0313] 2. Discharge the granulation and pass through a mill.

[0314] 3. Mix naltrexone beads (example 2) with the above granulation in a Hobar mixer.

[0315] 4. Melt the stearyl alcohol and add to the above mixture. Allow to cool.

[0316] 5. Pass the cooled granulation through a mill.
[0317] 6. Lubricate the granulation with tale and magnesium stearate using a mixer.

[0318] 7. Compress into tablets.

[0319]. Releasable natirexone can be a) overcoasted onto the pellets by e.g., including it in an Opadry solution, b) modifying the sequestered component to release the desired natirexone, c) including the natirexone with the opioid agonist; or included in any other method known in the art. The amount of natirexone should be in an amount to have a desired pharmacological effect as disclosed herein and can be immediate or sustained release.

[0320] One or more aversive agents as described herein can be incorporated into the oxycodone tablets by one skilled in the art. The one or more aversive agents may be in releasable, non-releasable, or substantially non-releasable form or a combination thereof.

EXAMPLE 13

Controlled Release Hydrocodone

[0321] A sustained release hydrocodone formulation was prepared having the formula in Table 13 below.

TABLE 13

Ingredients	Amt/Unit (mg)	Amt/Batch (g)
Hydrocodone Bitartrate	15.0	320,0
Eudragit RSPO	76.0	1520.0
Eudragit RLPO	4.0	80.0
Stearyl Alcohol	25.0	500.0
Total	120.0	2400.0

[0322] Process:

[0323] 1. Blend milled Stearyl Alcohol, Eudragit RLPO, Hydrocodone Bitartrate, and Eudragit RSPO using a Hobart Mixer.

[0324] 2. Extrude the granulation using a Powder Feeder, Melt Extruder(equipped with the 6x1 mm die head). Conveyor, Lasermike, and Pelletizer.

[0325] Powder feed rate—40 g/min; vacuum— ~980 mBar

[0326] Conveyor—such that diameter of extrudate is 1 mm

[0327] Pelletizer—such that pellets are cut to 1 mm in length

[0328] 3. Screen pellets using #16 mesh and #20 mesh screens. Collect material that passes through the #16 mesh screen and is retained on the #20 mesh screen.

[0329] 4. Fill size #2 clear gelatin capsules with the pellets. Range: NLT (not less than) 114 mg and NMT (not more than) 126 mg.

[0330] The sequestered naltrexone formulation of Example 9 can be incorporated in a capsule with the hydrocodone pellets. Preferably, the sequestered naltrexone pellets are indistinguishable from the hydrocodone pellets.

[0331] Releasable naltrexone can be a) overcoated onto the pellets by e.g., including it in an Opadry solution, b) modifying the sequestered component to release the desired naltrexone, c) including the naltrexone with the opioid agonist; or included in any other method known in the art. The amount of naltrexone should be in an amount to have a desired pharmacological effect as disclosed herein and can be immediate or sustained release.

[0332] One or more aversive agents as described herein can be incorporated into a capasule with the hydrocodone pellets, into the hydrocodone pellets, or on the hydrocodone pellets by one skilled in the art. The one or more aversive agents may be in releasable, non-releasable, ron-releasable, ron-releasable, ron-releasable, ron-releasable, ron-releasable form or a combination thereof. Preferably, when pellets comprising the aversive agent(s) are incorporated into the capsule they are indistinguishable from the hydrocodone pellets.

EXAMPLE 14

Oxycodone HCl Beads

[0333] A sustained release oxycodone HCl bead formulation was prepared having the formula in Table 14 below.

TABLE 14

	Ingredients	Amt/unit* (mg)
Step 1. Drug layering	Oxycodone HCl	10.5
	Non-pareil beads (30/35 mesh)	45_349
	Opadry Clear	2.5
Step 2. Sustained release	Eudragit RS30D (dry)	7.206
cost	Eudragit RL30D (dry)	0.379
	Triethyl citrate	1.517
	Cabosil	0.379
Step 3. Seal coat	Opadry Clear	1.899
	(Hydrocypropylmethyl cellulose)	
	Cabosil	0.271
Total		70,0

[0334] Process:

[0335] 1. Dissolve oxycodone HCl and Opadry (HPMC) in water. Spray the drug solution onto non-pareil beads in a fluid bed coater with Wurster insert.

[0336] 2. Disperse Eudragit RS, Eudragit RL, triethyl citrate, and Cabosil in water. Spray the dispersion onto the beads in the fluid bed coater.

[0337] 3. Dissolve Opadry in water. Spray the solution onto the beads in the fluid bed coater.

[0338] 4. Cure the beads at 60° C. for 24 hours.

[0339] The sequestered nattrexone formulation of Example 8 can be incorporated in a capsule with the oxycodone beads. Preferably, the sequestered nattrexone beads are indistinguishable from the oxycodone beads.

[0.440] Releasable naltrexone can be a) overcoated onto the peltets by e.g., including it in an Opadry solution, b) modifying the sequestered component to release the desired naltrexone, c) including the naltrexone with the opioid agonist; or included in any other method known in the art. The amount of naltrexone should be in an amount to have a desired pharmacological effect as disclosed herein and can be immediate or sustained release.

[0841] One or more aversive agents as described herein can be incorporated into a capsule with the oxycodone beads, into the oxycodone beads, or on the oxycodone beads by one skilled in the art. The one or more aversive agents may be in releasable, non-releasable, or substantially nonreleasable form or a combination thereof. Preferably, when beads comprising the aversive agent(s) are incorporated into the capsule they are indistinguishable from the oxycodone beads.

EXAMPLE 15

Controlled Release Hydromorphone A sustained release hydromorphone HCI formulation was prepared having the formula in Table 15 below: [0342]

TABLE 15

Ingredients	Amt/Unit (mg)
Hydromorphone HCl	12.0
Eudragit RSPO	76.5
Ethocel	4.5
Stearic acid	27.0
Total	120.0

[0343] Process:

[0344] 1. Blend milled Stearic acid, ethocel, Hydrocodone Bitartrate, and Eudragit RSPO using a V-blender.

V-blender.

[0345] 2. Extrude the mixture using a Powder Feeder,
Melt Extruder(equipped with the 6×1 mm die head),

[0346] Powder feed rate—4.2 kg/hr; vacuum— ~980 mBar

Conveyor, Lasermike, and Pelletizer.

[0347] Conveyor—such that diameter of extrudate

[0348] Pelletizer—such that pellets are cut to 1 mm in length

[0349] 3. Screen pellets using #16 mesh and #20 mesh screens. Collect material that passes through the #16 mesh screen and is retained on the #20 mesh screen.

[0350] 4. Fill size #2 clear gelatin capsules with the pellets. Range: NLT 114 mg and NMT 126 mg.

[0351] The sequestered naturexone formulation of Example 15 can be incorporated in a capsule with the hydromorphone pellets. Preferably, the sequestered naturexone pellets are indistinguishable from the hydrocodone nellets.

[0352] Releasable naltrexone can be a) overcoated onto the pellets by e.g., including it in an Opady solution, b) modifying the sequestered component to release the desired naltrexone, vib. including the naltrexone with the opioid agonsis, or included in any other method known in the art. The amount of naltrexone should be in an amount to have a desired pharmacological effect as disclosed herein and can be immediate or sustained release.

[0353] One or more aversive agents as described herein can be incorporated into a capsule with the hydromorphone pellets, into the hydromorphone pellets, or on the hydromorphone pellets by one skilled in the art. The one or more aversive agents may be in releasable, non-releasable, or substantially non-releasable form or a combination thereof. Preferably, when pellets comprising the aversive agent(s) are incorporated into the capsule they are indistinguishable from the hydromorphone pellets.

EXAMPLE 16

A 20 mg Oxycodone Dosage Form Containing Naloxone as the Antagonist and Multiple Deterring Agents is Prepared

[0354] Various deterring agents used in the previous examples are combined in one product to produce a tablet which could provide tampering resistance to multiple types of abuse by the addicts. A small amount of naloxone hydrochloride, denatonism benzoate, and xanthan gum are added to an oxycodone formulation during the granulation process. The oxycodone granulation formulation of Example 16 is listed in Table 16 below.

TABLE 16

Ingredients	Amt/Unit (mg)	Amount/Batch (gm)
Oxycodone HCl	20.0	209.6*
Spray Dried Lactose	59.25	592.5
Povídone	5.0	50.0
Eudragit RS30D (solids)	10.0	100
Triacetin	2.0	20.0
Naloxone HCl	0.61	6.12**
Denatonium benzoate	0.07	0.68
Xanthan gum	9.0	90.0
Stearyl Alcohol	25.0	250.0
Talc	2.5	25.0
Magnesium Stearate	1.25	12.5
Opadry Pink Y-S-14518A	5.0	50.0

[&]quot;adjusted for 99.6% assay and 4.2% residual moisture.

[0355] Process

- [0356] Dispersion: Dissolve naloxone HCL and denatonium benzoate in water and the solution is added to the Eudragit/Tracetin dispersion.
- [0357] Granulation: Spray the Eudragit/Triacetin dispersion onto the Oxycodone HCl, Spray Dried Lactose, xanthan gum and Povidone using a fluid bed granulator.
- [0358] Milling: Discharge the granulation and pass through a mill.
- [0359] Waxing: Melt the stearyl alcohol and add to the milled granulation using a mixer. Allow to cool.
- [0360] Milling: Pass the cooled granulation through a mill.
- [0361] Lubrication: Lubricate the granulation with talc and magnesium stearate using a mixer.
- [0362] Compression: Compress the granulation into tablets using a tablet press.

EXAMPLE 17-20

[0363] Examples 4-7 can be repeated utilizing a sufficient amount of capsaicin in place of, or in addition to the aversive agents disclosed therein.

[0364] While the invention has been described and illustrated with reference to certain preferred embodiments thereof, those skilled in the art will appreciate that obvious modifications can be made herein without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention. Such variations are contemplated to be within the scope of the appended claims, What is claimed is:

- 1. A oral dosage form comprising:
- a therapeutically effective amount of an opioid analgesic;
- an opioid antagonist; and
 an irritant in an effective amount to impart an irritating
 sensation to an abuser upon administration of said
- dosage form after tampering.

 2. The oral dosage form of claim 1, wherein the irritant is selected from the group consisting of capsaicin, a capsaicin
- analog, and mixtures thereof.

 3. The oral dosage form of claim 1, wherein the irritant is a capsaicin analog selected from the group consisting of resimiferatoxin, timyatoxin, heptanoylisobutylamide, heptanoyl guaiacylamide, other isobutylamides or guaiacylamide, other isobutylamides or guaiacylamide.
- mides, dihydrocapsaicin, homovanillyl octylester, nonanoyl vanillylamide, and mixtures thereof.

 4. The oral dosage form of claim 1, wherein the irritant is capsaicin.
- 5. The oral dosage form of claim 1, wherein the irritant is vanillylamide.
- 6. The oral dosage form of clam 1, wherein the irritant is
- in a sequestered form.

 7. The oral dosage form of claim 1, wherein the antagonist
- is in a sequestered form.

 8. The oral dosage form of claim 1, wherein the antagonist
- and the irritant are both in sequestered forms.

 9. The oral dosage form of claim 1, wherein the irritant is
- in an amount of about 0.00125% to about 50% by weight of the dosage form.

 10. The oral dosage form of claim 1, wherein the irritant
- is in an amount of about 1 to about 7.5% by weight of the dosage form.

 11. The oral dosage form of claim 1, wherein the irritant
- is in an amount of about 1 to about 5% by weight of the dosage form.

 12. The oral dosage forms of claim 1, further comprising
- a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient

 13. The oral dosage forms of claim 12, wherein said
- excipient is a sustained release excipient.

 14. The oral dosage form of claim 12, said dosage form providing an analyssic effect for at least about 12 hours after
- oral administration to a human patient.

 15. The oral dosage form of claim 1, wherein said irritant is at least partially interdispersed with the opioid analgesic.
- 16. The dosage form of claim 1, having a ratio of opioid antagonist to opioid agonist that is analgesically effective when the combination is administered orally, but which is aversive in physically dependent human subjects when administered at the same amount or at a higher amount than

said therapeutically effective amount.

- 17. The dosage form of claim 16, wherein said ratio of opioid antagonist to opioid agonist maintains an analgesic effect but dose not increase analgesic effect of the opioid agonist relative to the same therapeutic amount of opioid analgesic when administered to human patients without said opioid antagonist.
- 18. The oral dosage form of claim 1 wherein the antagonist is in an amount to attenuate a side effect of said opioid agonist selected from the group consisting of anti-analgesia, hyperalgesia, hyperactiability, physical dependence, tolerance, and a combination of any of the foregoing.

[&]quot;"adjusted for 99.23% assay and 0.5% residual moisture.

- 19. The oral dosage form of claim 1, wherein the amount of antagonist released during the dosing interval enhances the analgesic potency of the opioid agonist.
- 20. The oral dosage form of claim 1, wherein the amount of the releasable opioid receptor antagonist is about 100 to about 1000 fold less than the amount of the opioid agonist.
- 21. A method of treating pain comprising administering to a patient an oral dosage form of claim 1.
- 22. A method of preparing a pharmaceutical dosage form comprising combining a therapeutically effective amount of an opioid analgesic; and an antagonist in a dosage form with an effective amount of a irritant to impart an irritating sensation to an abuser upon administration of said dosage form after tampering.
- 23. The method of claim 22, wherein said irritant is at least partially interdispersed with the opioid analgesic.24. A method of preventing abuse of an oral dosage form
- of an opioid analgesic comprising:

 preparing the dosage form with an analgesically effective
 amount of an opioid analgesic; an opioid antagonist;
 - and
 an irritant in an effective amount to impart an irritating sensation to an abuser upon administration of said

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dosage form after tampering.